

The fyrrt boke of the

Introduction of knowledge. The which doth teache
a man to speake parte of all maner of Languages, and
to knowe the vlage and fashon of al maner of cōs-
treys. And for to knowe the moſte parte of all
maner of Coynes of money, & which is cur-
raunt in euery region. Made by Andrew
Boorde, of Philicke Doctor. Dedicated
to the right Honorable and gra-
cio^s lady Mary daughter
of our ſoueraigne lord
kyng Henry the
eyght.

(C)

1542

Long

Sold

4^o. B. 56. art



To the right honorable and gracious lady Mary daughter
of our souerayne Lorde kynge Henry the. viii.
Andrew booke of Epistyle doctor doth surren-
der humble commendacion with
honour and helth.

After that I had dwelt (moste gracious Lady) in
Scotland, and had trauiayled thorow and bound
about all the regions of Christynte dwelling in moste
pyler, remembryng your bountifull goodnes, pretended
to make this first booke named the Introduction of
knowledge to your grace the whiche booke dothe teach
a mā to speake parte of al maner of languages, and by
it one maye knowe the vsage and fashyon of all maner
of countres or regions, and also to knowe the most parte
of all maner of coynes of mony that whych is currant
in euery prouince or region trustyng y your grace will
accept my good wyll and dyligent labour in Chryste.
who kepe your grace in health and honour. Fro Wols-
pyler the. iiii. daye of Maye, the yere of our Lorde. m.
CCCC. xlii.

The Table of this booke foloweth.

The fyrst chapter treateth of the naturall disposi-
cyon of an Englyshman, and of the noble realme
of England, and of the mony that there is vsyd.
The seconde chapter treateth of the naturall disposi-
cyon of Welshmen, and of the countre of Wales teachyng
an Englyshe man to speake some walsh.

The thyrde chapter treateth of the naturall disposi-
cyon of an Irish man, and of the kyngdome of Ireland,
and also teachyng an Englyshe man to speake some Ir-
ish, and of the yre mony.

The



The fourth chapter treateth of the naturall disposi-
on of a Scottishe man, and of the Kingdom of Scot-
land, and the speche of Scotlande and their money.

The.v. chapter treateth of Scotlande and of Frys-
land and of the naturall dysposicion of the people of þ
countreys, and theyr money.

The.vi. chapter treateth of Norway & of Yllond, and
of theyr naturall dysposicion of the people of the coun-
treys, and of theyr speche, and theyr money.

The.vii. chapter treateth of Auctor þ which wente
thorow and rounde about Christendome, & what paine
he dyd take to do other men pleasure.

The.viii. chapter treateth of Flaunders, and of the na-
turall dysposicion of Fleminges, and of their money &
theyr speche.

The.ix. chapter treateth of Beland & Holand wof the
natural dysposicion of the people & of theyr spech and of
theyr money.

The.x. chapter treateth of Braban, & of the natural
dysposicion of Brabanders & of theyr money & speche.

The.xi. chapter treateth of Gelderland and Cleueland
and of the natural dysposicion of the people of that coun-
treys, their money and speche.

The.xii. chapter treateth of Gulik & Lewke, & of the
natural dysposicion of the people of the countreys, and
their money and their speche.

The.xiii. chapter treateth of base Almayn, and of þ
natural dysposicion of the people of that countrey and
theyr money and theyr speche.

The.xiiii. Chapter treateth of high Almayn, & of the
naturall dysposicion of the people of that countrey, and
theyr money and speche.

The.xv. chapter treateth of Denmarke, and of that na-
tural

nat disposition of the people of the countrey, and of the money and speche.

The.xvi.cap.treateth of Saxony & of the natural disposicio of þ saxonys & of their money & of their spech.

The.xvii.chapter treateth of the kingdom of Boem: and of the disposition of the people of the countrey ad of they: money and of they: speche.

The.xviii.chapter treateth of the kingdom of Pol, & of the naturall disposition of the people of the countrey of they: mony and of they: speche.

The.xix.chapter treateth of the kingdome of Hungry and of the natural disposition of the people of their countrey and of they: money and of they: speche.

The.xx.chapter treateth of þ land of Grece & of Constantinople, and of the natural disposition of the people of the countrey and of they: mony and speche.

The.xxi.chapter treateth of the kyngdom of Syceley of Calabry and of the disposycion of the people of the countrey and of they: mony and speche.

The.xxii.chapter treateth of þ kingdom of Naples and of the disposition of the people of the countrey ad of they: mony and speche.

The.xxiii.chapter treateth of Italy and of Rome, ad of the disposition of the people, of the countrey and of they: money, and of they: speche.

The.xxiiii.chapter treateth of Tenys & of þ disposicion of the people of the countrey their money & spech.

The.xxv.chapter treateth of Lombardy & of the natural disposicions of the people of the countrey and of they: money and of they: speche.

The.xxvi.chapter treateth of Irene and of the Yennetys and of they: spech and of they: money.

The.xxvii.chapter treateth of Fraunce, and of other

proviued the which be vnder fraises and of the disposi-
tion of the people, and of their money and speche

The. xxviii. chapter treateth of Catalony and of the
kingdome of Dragon, and of the disposition of the people
and of theyr money and of theyr speche.

The. xxix. chapter treateth of Andalosye, and of the
kingdome of Portingale, and of the disposition of the
people, and of theyr speche and of theyr money.

The. xxx. chapter treateth of Spaine, & of the disposi-
tion of a Spanyearde, and their money and their speche.

The. xxxi. chapter treateth of the kingdom of Castile
and of Bascape, and of the disposition of the people,
and their money and spech.

The. xxxii. chapter treateth of the kyngdome of Fla-
uer, and of the disposition of the people, theyr money &
theyr speche.

The. xxxiii. chapter treateth of Bayon and Gascoyn
and of yuele Britayn and of the disposition of the people
of those countreys, and of theyr money and their spech.

The. xxxiiii. chapter treateth of Normady & Picardy
of the disposition of the people & of their money & spech.

The. xxxv. chapter treateth of the Latyn man and of
the Englysh man, and where Latine is most vled.

The. xxxvi. chapter treateth of Barbate and of the
blake Mores and moze the speche.

The. xxxvii. chapter treateth of Turkey & of the turks
and of their money and their speche.

The. xxxviii. chapter treateth of Egypt, and of the
Egyptiens and their speche.

The. xxxix. chapter treateth of Jutey and of the Jutes
and theyr speche.

¶ Thus endeth the table.



The fyrste chapter treateth of the naturall disposicion
of an Englyshman, and of the noble realme of
England, & of the money there is vled.

I am an Englysh man, and naked I stand here
Ogysing in my mynd, what rayment I shal were
For now I wyll were thys and now I wyl were that
Now I wyl were I cannot tel what
All new fashyons be plesaunt to me
I wyl haue them, whether I thyrue or thee
Now I am a frysker, all men both on me looke
what should I do but set cocke on the boope
what do I care. yf all the worlde me sayle
I wyl get a garment, shal reche to my sayle
Than I am a minion, for I were the new gyse.
The yere after this I trull to be wyse

Not

Not only in weying my gorgeous array
For I wyl go to learning a booke somers day
I wyl learne Latyne Hebrew, Greeke and frenche
I wyl learne Douch, sitting on my benche
I do feare no man all men feareth me
I ouercome my aduersaries by land and by see
I had no peere, yf to my selfe I were trewe
Bycause I am not so, diuers times I do rewe
yet I take nothing, I haue all thyng at wyl
yf were wyse and wold holde my selfe still
And medel wyth no matters, not to me partayning
But I haue suche matters rolling in my pate
That I wyl speake and do I cannot tell what
A man shall let me, but I wyl haue my mynde
And to father, mother and frende, I wyl be vnkynde
I wyl folow myne owne mynd and myn old trade
Who shall let me, the deuyls nayles vnpared
yet a houe al thynges, new fashions I loue well
And to were them my thyse I wyl sell
In all this worlde, I shall haue but a time
Holde the cuppe good felow, here is thyne and myne.

¶ The Auctor respondeth.

¶ O good Enlythe man, here what I shall say
Study to haue learneng, with vertue night and day
Leue thy swearyng, and let pryde a syde
And cal thou for grace, that with thee it may hyde
Ehan shall al nacions, example of thee take
that thou hast subdued syn, for Iesus christes sake
And werkes of mercy, and chaerte do thou vse
And al byces and syn, betterly refuse
than al countreys, a confluence wyl haue to thee
To haue knowledg of trurth and of the deptye

Of

Of learning of Englyshe, of maners also

Jesus I beseeche, to kepe thee from all wo
And send thee ever fortune, and also much grace

That in heauen, thou mayst haue a resting place.

The Italyen and the Lombard say. Anglia terra
bona terra mala gent. That is to say, þ lande of Englad
is a good land, but the people be yl. But I say as I do
know, the people of England be as good as any people
in any other lande, and nation þ ever I haue trauelyed
in, yea and much more better in many things, specially
in maners & māhor, as for the noble fardyle countrey of
England, hath no regyon lyke it, for there is plente of
Gold & Silver. For Gold, Silver, Cyn, Lead & Iron.
doth grow there. Also there is plēty of fishe, fleshe and
wyld fowle, and copiousnes of wol & cloth. And if they
would kepe theyr come win their realme they had ynou
gh to find the self wout scarcite, & of a low price. Tho
ugh they haue no wines growyng within þ realme the
which they might haue yf they would, yet ther is no re
alme þ hath so many sortes of wines as they. The regi
on is of such fertilitie þ they of þ countrey nede not of
other regions to helpe the. Englyshme be bold, strong, &
mighty þ women be ful of bewty & they be decked gay
ly. Thei are sumptuous, god is serued in their churches
deuoutly, but treason & decept among the is vied cra
ftil, þ mize pitie, for yf they were true with in thei selles
thei nede not to feare although al naciōs wer set agai
st the, speciall now, cōsiderig our noble prince hath & dai
ly doth make noble defēces as castels, bulwarkes and
blokhouses so þ almost his grace hath mited, & in ma
ner walled Englad round aboute, for þ safegard of þ
realme so þ the poore subiectes may slepe and wake in
safegard doing theyr busines without parturbaunce.

In Englande there be manye noble cityes and tow-
nes, Amonges þ which the noble cititie of London pre-
celleth al other, not oneli of that region but of al other
regyons, for ther is not Constantinople, Venis, Rome
Florence, Paris nor Colin, can not be copared to Londo
the qualities and the quantite considred in al thinges.
And as for þ ordre of the cittie in maners and good fa-
shions & curtasy it excelleth al other cities and townes
And there is suche a bydge of pulcritudnes that in al
the worlde there is none lyke. In Englande is a metro-
polytane, the which is a patriarke, and ther be now but
few, for there was a patriarke of Ierusalē, ther is a pa-
triarke at Constantinople, & there is a patriarke at Ve-
nis, but al these aforesayd patriarkes hath not one for
one so many bysshops vnder them as the patriarke or
metrapolytan of England. In england is the thyrde afo-
re sayd vniuersite of the worlde named Oxford. And ther
is a nother noble vniuersitie called Cambridge. There
is also in englande more noble portes and hauens thā
in any other region, there is Sandwich, Dover, Rye,
Wynchelle, Hastings, Remsey, Bryght, Heston, Iren-
del, Chycheester, Dorche mouth, South hampton Dart-
mouth, Exmouth, and Plommouth. I do not recone no
hauens nor portes betwixt Cornewall Deynshyre and
Wales, but beyond Cornewal and Wales, as saint Da-
uys, Camaruan, Umayns, Ibarde, Cornewal, Welsche
Ber, Cokersend, and Coker mouth, Carlel, Barwyke,
Rewecastell, B. yllington, Hull, Bostowe, Lyne, yer-
mouthe, and Harwyke, and dyuers other portes and
hauens longe to reherse.

In Englande and
vnder þ dominion of Englād be many sondry speches
beside englyshe there is french vled in englād specially
at Calys, Gersy and Tersey;

In Englande the
wallthe

walthe tongue is in wales. The Cornyshe tongue in
Cornewall, and Iryshe in Irlande, and Frenche in the
Englyshe pale. There is also the Nozthen tongue, the
whyche is trew Scotyshe, and the Scottes tongue is
the Nozthē tongue, furthermore in England is vled
all maner of languages and speeches of alpeng in diuers
Citties and Townes, specyally in London by the Sea
lyde. Also in England be manye wonderful thinges
fyrst there is a Baath certayne waters the whych be
euer hote or warme, and neuer colde, winter & Sommer
they be euer at a temperat heate. In winter the poore
people doth go into the water to kepe themself warm
and to get them a heate. In England be salt wel wa-
ters, of the whych waters Salte is made. Upon the
playn of Salysbury is the stonege whyche is certayne
great stones, some standyng, and some lyenge ouertha-
wart lyeng and hangyng, that no Gemetrickon can set
them as they do hange. And although they stand many
a hondred yeares hauing no reparaciō nor no solidaciō
of mortar, yet there is no wynde nor wether that doth
hurte or peryshe them. Men say that Marlin brought
to that place the said stones by þe deuels helpe & crafte.

In the Forrest of saint Leonardes in Southsex there
dothe neuer singe Nightingale, althoughe the Forrest
rounde aboute in tyme of the yeare is replenished w
Nightingales, they wyl syng round aboute the Forrest
and neuer within the precincte of the Forrest, as diuers
keepers of the Forrest and other credible parsons dwel-
lyng there dyd shew me.

In diuers places in England there is wood þ which
doth turne into stone. The kinges of England by the
power that god hath gyuen to thē, doth make like me
whole of a syknes called the kynges euyl.

The
kynges

kynges of Englaunde both halowe every yere Crampe
rynges, & whiche rynges worne on ones fynger dothe
helpe them the whiche hath the Crampe.

There is no region nor countrey in all the world that
theyr money is onely gold & syluer, but only Englande
for in England al theyr money is golde & syluer. There
Golde is fyne and good, specially the souerayns, & Ry
als and the halfe Ryals, the olde noble, the Aungels and
the halfe aungels is fyne golde. But the nobles of tyme
ty grotes, and the crownes and the halfe crownes, of
Englande be not so fyne Golde as the other is. Also
Golde of other regions and some Syluer, yf it be good
doth go in England. The syluer of England is Grotes
halfe grotes, Pens, halfe pens, and there be some far
dynges. In England doth grow golde, and Syluer,
Cyn, Leade and Iron. The speche of Englande is a
base speche to other noble speeches, as Italian Castyll
and frenche, howbeit the speche of Englande of late
dayes is amended.

¶ The apendex to the fyrst Chapter, treatinge of Come
wall, and Cornyshe men.

Iche cham a Cornyshe man, alche can brew
It wyll make one to kake, also to spew
It is dycke and smoky, and also it is dyn
It is lyke wash, as pygges had wrassled dyn
Iche cannot brew, nor dresse fleshe, nor byshe
Many volke do segge, I mar many a good dyshe
Dyp the dore gos, iche hab some dyng to seg
Whan olde knaues be dead, yonge knaues be fleg
Iche chayn yll a syngred, iche swere by my say
Iche nys not eate no soole sens pester daye

B. ii.

Iche

Iche wolde fayne taale ons myd the cup
 Rym me a quart of ale, that ichs may it of sup
 A good gosse iche hab a toome, bylke and also tyn
 Dynke gosse to me, or els iche chyl begyn
 God wat yf great colde, and synger iche do abyde
 Wyl your bedeuier gosse, come home at the next tyde
 Iche pray god to coun him wel to dare
 That whan he comit home, myd me he do not starve
 For putting a straw dozow his great net
 A nother pot of ale good gosse, now me fet
 For my bedauier wyl to london, to try the law
 To sew Tre poll pen, for waggyng of a straw
 Now gosse fare well yche can no longer abyde
 Iche must ouer to the ale howse at the yender syde
 And now come myd me gosse, I thee pray
 And let vs make mery, as long as we may.

Cornwall is a pore and very barre countrey of al ma-
 ner thing, except Cyn and fyllhe. There meate, and
 theyr bread, and drinke, is marde and spylt for lacke of
 good ordryng and dressinge. fpyres and turues is their
 chief felwel, there ale is sturke nought, lokinge whyte &
 thyrke, as pygges had wasselled in it, smoky and roppe
 and neuer a good sope, in moste places it is worse and
 worse, pitte it is them to curse, for wagginge of a straw
 they wyl go to law, and al not worth a haire, playinge
 so the dawke. In Cornwall is two speches, the one is
 naughty englyshe, and the other is Cornyshe speche.
 And there be many men and women the which cannot
 speake one worde of Englyshe but all Cornyshe. Who
 so wyl speake any Cornyshe, Englyshe and Cornyshe
 doth solow.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. six. seuen. eyght. nyne.
 Tyn. dow. tray. pelwar. pimp. whe. syth eth. ualw

Ken

En. aletyn. twelue. thertene. fortyne, fyftene
Dec. vnes. dower. tredeec. pefwardeec. pympdeec.
Syxtene, feuentine. eyghtyne. nyntyne. twenty.
whedeec. fythdeec. ethdeec. nahtdeec. Igonis.
One and twenty. two and twenty. thre and twenty.
Quyn war igous. dow war igous. tray war igous.
Fouer and twenty. &c.
pefwarygous. and so forthe tyl you come to thyrty.

In No Cornyshe mandothe number aboue. xxx. and
is named. Deec warnegous. And whan they haue told
thyrty, they do begyn agayn. one two. and thre. And so
forth, and whan they haue recoüted to a hondred, they
faye hans. And if they number to a thousand, than thei
faye myle.

God morow to you syz. Dar day dew a why terra.
God spede you mayde Darzda de whi math tath
you be welcome good wyfe
welcom a whe glora da.

I do thanke you syz. Dar dala de why syza
How do you fare. Uata lew genat why
well god thanke you good master

Da dar dala de why master da
Hoffes haue you any good meate
Hoffes eus bones de why.

yes syz I haue enowghe Eus latta grace a dew
Giue me some meate good hoffes

Re wh bones de by hoffes da
May de giue me bread and drinke

Math tath eus me barow ha delwas
wyfe bring me a quarte of wine

Gwzac dzewh quart gwin de by
woman bringe me some fishe

Beyen dzewh pylcos de vi

May

Mayde brynge me egges and blutter
Matheath drelugh me eyo bag a manpu de di
Syr much good do it you
Syr a betha why lowe wenycke
Hostes what shall I pay
Hostes prendra we pay
Syr your rekenyng is .v. pens
Syr a iges rechen etu pyp in ar
How many myles is it to London
Des myll der eus a lemma de Londres
Syr it is thre hundred myle
Syr a tray kans myle dere
God be with you good hostes
Bena telwgena a why hostes da
Goode gyte you a good nyght
Dew rebera hos da de why
God send you wel to fare
Dew reth euenna thee why fare eta
God be wyth you
Dew gena why
I pray you commend me to all good felowes
Meel delyer why commende me the olde matas da
Syr I will do your commaundement
Syr a me euyden gewel ages commaundement why
God be with you
Dew gena why



The second Chapitre
treateth of wales. And
of the naturall disposi-
cion of welshmen.

Teaching an Eng-
lyshman to speake
some welsh.

(2)



I am a welshman, and do dwel in wales
I haue loued to serche budgets, & looke in males
I loue not to labour, nor to delue nor to dyg
My syngers be lymed lyke a lyme clwyg
And wherby ryches I do not greatly let
Syth all hys synne that cometh to the net
I am a gentylman and come of brutes blood
My name is ap Rree, ap Dany ap Flood
I loue our Lady, for I am of hyr kynne
He that doth not loue hyr I belshew his chynne
My kyndred is ap hoby, ap Jenkin, ap goffe
Bycause I do go barlegged, I do caeh the coffe
And if I do go barlegged it is for no pryde
I haue a gray cote, my body for to hyde

I do loue calfe boby, good rosted chese
And swythe washe metheglyn, I take for my lees
And yf I haue my harpe, I care for no more
It is my treasure, I kepe it in store
For my harpe is made, of a good mares skyn
The stringes be of horse heare, it maketh a good din
My longe, and my voyce, and my harpe both agree
Muche lyke the hulling of a homble be
yet in my countrey, I do make good pastyme
In tellung of prophyes, which be not in ryme
Wales is deuided into two partes, whych be to saye
North wales, & South wales, South wales is better
than North wales in many thynges, specially for wyne
Ale, Bread, and wyld fowle, yet both the countreis be
very barayne for there is muche waste, & wast ground,
consydering there is maryles, and wyld and high moor
taynes. The mountayne of Snodon is the hyghest
mountayne of wales. There is a nother hygh mountaine
in wales called Manath deny vpon y^e toppe of y^e which
is a feyre fountayne. And yf the wind be any thyng by,
yf a man do stande at the top of the hyl in any place, and
do cast his hat or cap downe the hyl, the cap or hat shall
flye backwarde and not forwarde although a man stand
in neuer so carye a place as thei of y^e countrey tel me.
There is a wel in wales called saynte wenestrydes wel,
walthe m^e sayth that if a man doth cast a cupe, a flasse
or a napkyn in the well it wyll be full of droppes or fra
kils and redde like bloude, the whiche is false, for I
haue proued the contrary in sondry times. In wales
there hath ben many goodly & strong Castels, and some
of them stande yet. The castels and the Countrey of wa
les and y^e people of wales be muche lyke to the Castels
and the countrey and y^e people of Castyle and Biscaye.
for

for there is muche potterye, and manye other beaustie
people, for they do drinke mylke ad whay, they do fare
fulwell and theyr lodgyng is poore and bare, except in
market towncs. In the which is vied good fashion ad
good bytales, good meate, wine, and competent Ale, &
lodgyng. North wales and South wales do vary in
ther speche, and in there face, and maners. South wa
les is best, but for all the variatice of þ premisses they
cannot speke .x. wordes togither of welsh, but deual
that is to say the deuyl is at the ende of one of þ wor
des. Is the foule currell, which is the falling sycknes is
at the ende of every shottly mans tale. In wales in di
uers places is vied these .ii. stulticious in matters. the
firste is that they wel sell there lams and theyr calves
and theyr corne, the whyche is not sowen and all other
newynges, a yere before that they be sure of any new
yng and men wyl be it trustyng vppon hope of such
thynges þ wyl come. The seconde stulticious matter
is, that yf any of theyr frendes do dye, & whā they shall
be buried ad put in to þ graue in certayne places they
wyl cry out, making an exclamacion and sayeng O be
nit that is to saye, O sweting, why dost thou dye thou
shalt not go from vs, and wil pul away the corse sayeng
vniit, we wyl die with thee, or els thou shalt tary with
vs, with many other folyshe wordes, as the castilians
and the Spanyardes do say & do at þ burieng of theyr
frendes, this dyd I se & here in Rithen, and Oswoldestre,
and other places.

The wally men be hardy men, stronge men & goodly
me, they would be exalted, & they do set much by their
hynded & prophecies, & many of them be lounge and
hynd harted, faithfull, & deuotionous. And there be many

of them the tobych be lyght syngered a louneth a purse,
but this matter latly is reformed. but lecheri in many
places is to much viced: wherfore ther be many bastards
openly known as many prestes sonnes. aboundeth in
the countre. specially in North wales, but that is now
reformed considering the restriction of the kings actes,
that prestes shal haue no concubines, who so wyl lerne
to speake some welthe. Englyshe and welthe foloweth.
And where that I do not wyte true welthe I do write
it that euery man may rede it & vnderstand it without
any teachynge.

One. two. thre. four. fyue. six. seuen. eyght.
Eun. dawl. try. pedwar. pip. wheeth. saygth. owerth.
Nyne. ten. a leuen. twelue. thyrtyene. fourtene.
hau deek. vuar deek. deuar deek. triar deek. pedwardch
fyftene. sxtene. seyntene. eyghtene
pympt deek. vuarbundeek. dayar bñ deek. tryar bñ deek
Nyntene. twente. one and twenty. two and twenty.
pedwarbuntheek. igain. vuar igayn. deuar igayn.
Therty. forty. fyfty. sxyty. seuenty
thegar bigen. deugen. degadugen. trygen. degatrygen.
Eyghty. nynty. a. l. two. l. a. q.
pedwarugen. degapedwarugen. kant. dekant. q. pl.

God speke sayre womā. Deu den diko gwen maac
Good morow sayr mayd. Deith dawl theet morow.
God nyght masters all. Noldaw masters igect.
Syr can you speke any welthe
Here anedowowgh web gamraac
ye syr I can speke some welthe
Ede oh lere medora beth dyck
Mayden come hether and gyue me some rose chela
Moshyn the domma moes imi gawle babr
Kerry a lere w an, and zep shall haue enelgh

Arow heth dycke, gower wher goob dy gan
 wyfe hath preeles wpuer in wales
 wzaac oes gwzath yn hymery
 Hold thy peace they haue no wpuer now
 Tausonne thos moz gwagath iuowan
 Syr wyll you lend me a horse to ryde to london
 Here a rowhe imintargh euer hogeth klynden
 you shall haue a horse wher age wh armargh
 Syr how far is it to london Here pabelt hter klynden
 Syr it is .x. myle Here now mylter
 Is this the ryght way to the towne
 Dyhon yoo yz forth yz dre
 wher is þ best the bellodging. Ple may I cletty goi
 At John ap dauy ap ryle house (re pne
 In hy John ap dauy th ap ryls
 Hostes god saue you. Wey cleto wzaac duw oh erollo
 Syr you be hartly welcome (why
 Here maer yn grolla duw worthy
 Wher hater haue you any good meat and lodgyn
 Wey maer oes gemowh whe thf or boopd ta a clet
 Syr I haue good meate and good lodgyn (tyda
 Here maer gemowh bid ta a cletty da
 Hostes what is it a clocke
 Wey cleto wzaac bethidion hy ar iglowh
 Syr it is .vi. a clock Here methy yn wher ar y glowh
 Hostes when sha'll we go to supper
 Wey cleto braac pauseri rawn ny in supper
 By and by pny nian
 Gyue me some drynke Does imi diod
 Gyue me some ale Does imi eutrow
 Gyue me some bred Does ima para
 Gyue me some chese Does imi gawz (gyt
 Hostes geue me a rekenyng Wey leto wzaac mee imi

Syr yethall pay the pons for your supper
 Were we be lough tair kelnoh dio se ich supper
 Hoffes god thanke you
 Uoy cle to mraas dew a thiolphah
 Much good do it you Entwyn thawen
 How do you fare Bar bewiut charuoh we
 Good morow Daws
 Goo nyght to you Ros a dawh a we
 Fare well yniawh
 Tary tary, come hydder Arow arow the downma
 Hold thy peas, hold your peas. Tau, tau son

Thus endeth of wailes.



The third Chaptyer
 treateth of Irlande. And
 of the natural dispo-
 sition of an Irish
 man, & of they
 money and
 speche.

I am an Irish man, in Ireland I was borne
I love to weare a saffron shirt, all though it be to torne
My anger and my hardnes, both hurt me full sore
I cannot leaue it, it creaseth more and more
And although I be poore, I haue an angry hart
I can kepe a hobby, a gardyn, and a cart
I can make good mantyls, and good Irish frye
I can make aqua vite, and good square dyce
Whiculus other whyle do byte me by the backe
Wherfore dyuers times I make thyr bones cracke
I do loue to eat my meat sytting vpon the ground
And do lye in oten strawe, slepyng full sound
I care not for ryches but for meat and drynke
And dyuers times I wake, whan other men do winke
I vse no potte to seeth my meate in
Wherfore I do boyle it in a belles skyn
Then after my meate, the brothe I drynk vp
I care not for my maser, neyther, cruse nor cup
I am not new fangled nor neuer wyl be
I do lye in pouerty, in my owne countre.

Ireland is a kingdome long to the kinge of Eng-
land. It is in the west parte of þ world, & is deuyded in
ii partes. .i. is þ english pale, & the other þ wylde Irish.
The English pale is a good countrey, plentye of fishe,
flesh wildfoule & corne. There be good towncs & cittyes
as Dulin & waterford, wher þ english fashion is, as in
meat, drynke, other fare & lodg'g. The people of þ eng-
lish pale be metely wel manered, vsing þ english tuge
but naturally, they be testy, specially yf they be vexed
yet there be many well disposed people as wel in þ eng-
lish pale, as in the wylde Irish, & vertuous creatures
whan grace worketh aboue nature. The other parte
of Ireland is called the wylde Irish, & the Red hakes be
among

among them. That comittes is wylde, wate & wast
of marres & mountains, & hille corne, but they haue
flesch sufficient, & litle bread or none, and none ale. For
þ people ther be thoughtfull, not regarding to sow & till
ther landes, nor caring for riches: for in many places
ther care not for pot, þe, kettill, nor for mattres, fether
bed, nor such implementes of household. wherfore it is
presupposed þ they lak maners & honesti, & be vntaught
& rude, þ which rudenes in ther melōcoli complexion
causeth the to be angry & felly without a cause. In
those parties they wylle ate ther meat sitting on the
ground or erth. And they wylle set ther meat in a bear
skyn. And the skyn shall be set on manye stakes of
wood & than they wylle put in the water and the fleshe
And than they wylle make a great fyre vnder þ skyn be
twixt the stakes & the skyns wylle not greatly bren. And
whā þ meat is eaten, they for ther drynke wylle drinke
vp the brothe. In such places men and womē wylle to
gether in mantles and straw. There be many þ which
be swift of fote, & can cast a dart perillousli, I did neuer
finde more amite and loue than I haue found of Irish
men the whiche was borne within þ engliþ pale. And
in my lyfe I dyd netter know more saythfuller men &
pactyllyers than I haue knowen of them. In Ire
land there is saint patriarkes purgatory, the whiche as
I haue lerned of men dwelling ther, and of them that
haue been there is not of that effect as is spoken of,
nor nothig lyke. wherfore I do aduertise euery mā not
haue assaunce in such matters, yet in Ireland is sup
drous thynges, for ther is neyther wyges nor venimus
wormes. There is no Adder, nor Snake, nor Coode,
nor Lysard, nor no Euyt, nor none such lyke.

¶ There is also a dyke called the dyke of the

I haue sene stones the whiche haue had the forme and
 shap of a snake and other venimous wormes. And the
 people of the countre sayth that suche stones were wormes,
 and they were turned into stones by the power of
 god and the prayers of saynt patrick. And englysh mar-
 chauntes of England do fetch of the erth of Ireland to
 casten in their gardens to kepe out and to kylle venimous
 wormes. Englysh money goth in Ireland, for Ireland
 belongeth to Englande, for the kynge of Englande is
 kyng of Ireland. In Irelande they haue Irish grotes,
 harped grotes & Irish pens. If there be any man the
 which will lerne some Irish Englysh and Irish dothe
 folowe here to gither.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. six. seuen. eyght. **IX**
 Hetwen. dow. tre. haar. quick. seth. sholwght. holwght. **X**
 nyne. ten. eleyn. thwelve. thirtene. fourtene. **XI**
 nygh. deh. hetwenek. dowek. tredeek. haardeek. **XII**
 fyuetene. sxtene. seuentene. eyghtene. **XIII**
 qulekdeck. sehdeck. sholwghtdeck. holwghtdeck. **XIV**
 ninetene. twenty. one & twety. two & twety. **XV**
 nythdek. seh. hetwen feet. dowhfeet. trefeet. **XVI**
 Thirty. forty. fyfty. sxtty. a hundred. **XVII**
 Dehfeet. rayfeet. dewhegefnayth. trefeet. **XVIII**

God spede you **XIX** Anoha dewh loz **XX**
 you be welcome to the towne **XXI**
 De van wely **XXII**
 How do you fare **XXIII**
 I do fare well I thanke you **XXIV**
 Tam agoomawh gramahogood **XXV**
 Spz carroun speke Irish **XXVI**
 Soz well galow oket **XXVII**

hath in olde tyme come to the parliament of þ kyng of
England and hath be subiect to Englad. Scotland is
deuyded in two partes, the one part that is to say next
England is Hayden. Edenborow, Lythko, Sterlynge,
Glasgo, saynt Androwes, saynt Johns towne wyth the
countres anered and adiacent to the aforesayd citles and
townes, is plenty of fysh and flesch and euell ale, excepte
Leth ale, there is plenty of Hauer cakes, whiche is to
say oten cakes, this parte is the hart and the best of the
realme. The other parte of Scotland is a baryn and a
waste countrey full of mores lyke the lande of the wyld
Ireshe. And the people of þ parte of Scotland be very
rude and vnmanered & vntaught, yet that part is som
what better than the North parte, but yet þ South
parte wyll gnawe a bone and cast it in the dish againe.
They? fysh and flesch be it rolled or laden, is serued
wyth a syrre or a sause in one dish or platter, of al na
cyons they do sethe they? fysh mooste beste. The borders
of Scotland toward England, as they the which doeth
dwell by Rycolle forest and so vppward to Barwyke by
yonde the water of Tweed lyueth in much pouerte &
penurye, haupnge no howses but suche as a man may
huyld wythin. thre or.iiii. houres, he and his wyfe and
his horse standeth all in one roome. In these partes be
many out lawes and strong theues, for muche of their
lyuing standeth by stelyng and robbing. Also it is natu
rally geuen, or els it is of a deuyllyshe dyspolicion of a
scottysch mā not to loue nor fauour an englyshe mā. And
I beyng there and dwellinge amonge them was hated
but my sciences & other polices did kepe me in sauour
that I did know they? secretes. The people of þ countrey
be hardy men and stronge men, and wel fauored & good
musykeons, in these.iiii. qualytes they be mooste lyke
above

aboue all other nacions to an Englyshe man, but of al
 nacions they wyl face crake and boost themselves their
 frendes and they cuttrey aboue reason, for many wyl
 make strong lyes. In Scotland a man shall haue good
 chere he that cane away with it after the countrey fa-
 shion for litle money. The most part of their money is
 bras. In bras they haue pens and halfe plakkes, & prac-
 kes, four scotish pens is a plakke, and a plakke is almost
 worth an englysh peny for. xviii. scotish pens is worthe
 an englyshe grote, in Scotland they haue scotish grotes
 of siluer but they be not so good nor so much worth as
 an englysh grot. In gold they haue halfe face crownes
 worth of our money. ii. shillinges and. iiii. pens. And
 they haue crownes of. iiii. shillinges &. viii. pens if a sco-
 tysh man do pay. xx. crownes of golde or a thousande
 crownes of golde he doth say I haue payde. xx. pound or
 a thousande pound, for euery crowne of. iiii. shillinges
 and. viii. pens is a pounde in Scotland. In Scotland
 they haue two sondry speches. In the northe parte, and
 the part ioyning to Ireland, that speche is much lyke
 the Iryshe speche. But the south parte of Scotland &
 the vsuall speche of the Peeres of the Realme, is lyke
 the northen speche of England. wherfore yf any man
 wyl learne to speake some Scotish, Englysh, & scotish
 doth folow together.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. six. seuyn. eyght. nyne. ten
 Eleue. twe. dre. foore. feue. sax. sauē. aught. neen. tane.
 aleuen. twelue. thertene. fortene. fyftene. sxtene. seuē
 alauen. tualue. dertene. fortene. vyuetene, sax. &. sauē
 tene. eyghtene. nitene. twenty. one and twenty. two &
 tene. aughtene. mintene. twante, ene & twanty twe an
 twenty. a hondred.
 twanty a hondryth.

god

God morow syr

Geu'd day her

Do you know me good fellow

Ken ye me geu'd salowh

ye syr wel I nough

ye her in good fayth

what countrey man be you. what contryth mā be ye

I am a good felow of the Scottyshe bloud

Jes a geu'd salow of the Scotland blew'd

Chan haue you plenty of sowes and pygges

Chan haue ye sell many of sowes and gryces

A pygge is good meate . A gryce is geu'd sole

Syr by my fayth you be welcome

Sher by my fayth but yows wel come

For as muche as the scottyshe tongue, and the north
Englyshe be lyke of speche, I passe ouer to wryte anye
more of Scottyshe speche.



¶ The.v. Chapyter treateth of
Shotland and of Fryceland &
of the naturall disposicion of þ
people of the countrey.

I was borne in Shotland, my countrey is ful colde
And I was borne in scicelād, where muche fish is
for corne and for shoes, our fysh we do sell (sold
And symple rayment, doth serue vs full well
wyth dagswaynes and roudges, we be content
And our chiefe fare, in the tyme of lent
fysh at any tyme seldome we do lacke

But I bestow the louse that pyncheth vs by þ backe
Shotland is a smale countrey or Ilande the whiche
is a colde countrey and barren, for there is nothyng the
whiche is commodious nor pleasaunt except fysh.

Scyce is in maner of an ylande, compassed aboute
on the one syde with the occyan sea, haupng hys begin
ning at the ende of the water of Keene and doth end to
warde Dēmarkes sea. And although they be anexed to
Germany yet they do differ, for they do vse contrary fa
shyons, as well in theyr apparel as in theyr maners, for
they be rurall & rustical, they haue no wood there but
turkes and dung of beastes to make theyr fyre. They
wold not be subiect to no mā, although they be vnder
the emperours dominion, they do loue no war, nor hate
nor strife, nor they loue not nor wyl not haue no greate
lordes amonge thē, but ther be admitted certain Jus
tices. And Justice that loueth, and prayseth, Chastite.
The countrey is cold barren and poore lacking riches
yet ther is plēty of pasture, theyr speche is lyke to base
Germanyens spech, it doth dyffer but lytle. One of þ
chiefe towne of scyce land is called Grunmyghen. In
golde they haue Ryders, Gylders, & Clemers gylders,
In syluer they haue Jochymdalders.

The

¶ The. vi. Chapter treateth of Norway and of Islonde,
and of the natural displicion of the people of þ country,
and of theyr money and speche.



I am a poore man borne in Norway
Hawkes and fysh of me marchauntes do by al day
And I was borne in Islond, as brute as a beest
Whan Iete candels ends I am at a feell
Calow and raw stockefysh, I do loue to ete
In my countrey it is right good meate
Raw fysh and flesch I eate whan I haue nede
Upon suche meates I do loue to feed
Lytle I do care for anye of gods seruante
And as for any good rayment I do neuer passe
Good beastes skyns I do loue for to were
Be it the skins of a wolfe or of a beare

Norway

Norway is a great flond compassed about almost
with the See, the countre is very colde, wherfore they
haue lytle corne, and lytle bread and drinke, the coultre
is wylde & there be many rewde people. They do lyue
by fylshyng and hunteing. Ther be many castours and
whyte beares, & other mosterous beastes, ther be wel-
les the which doth tourne wood into Iron. In somer
there be many daies & the sunne doth neuer go downe
but is continuallye daye. And in many daies in winter
it is syl night. In norwayne ther be good hawkes, ther
is lytle money, for they do barter thery fylsh & hawkes
for Mele and shoes and other marchaundies.

Iselond is beyond norway, It is a great flond com-
passed about with the See, the coultre is wonderfull
cold and in dyuers places the see is frolyn & full of Ice
There is no corne growynge there, nor they haue lytle
bread or none. In stede of bread they do eate storfysh,
and they wylle eate rawe fylsh & fleche, they be beastyly
creatures vnmanered and vntaughte. They haue no
houses but yet doth lye in caues altogether lyke swie
They wylle sell there Iselond curre & gyue away their
chyl dren. They wylle eate tallowe candells and cadells
endes, and olde grece and resye tallowe, & other fylthy
thinges. They do were wylde beastes skinnes & roud-
ges. They be lyke the people of the newe found land na-
med Calyco In Iselond there be many wylde beastes.
The people be good fylshers, muche of theyr fysh they
do barter with English men, for mele, lases, ad shoes,
& other pelfery. They do vse no mony in the coultre, but
they do barter or chasige one thyng for a nother. Ther
be some prestes the which be beggers yet they wyl haue
concubines. In Sommer time they haue in maner no
nyghte. And in wynter tyme they haue in lyke maner
no

fewe howres of dayelyght, thei language I can not
 speake but here and there a worde or two, wherfore I
 do passe ouer to wyte of it.



The.vii. Chaptyer sheweth howe the Auctor of thys
 booke how he had dwelt in Scotland and other Ilands
 did go thorow and rounde about christendome, and out
 of christendome, declarynge the properties of al the re-
 gyons, countreys and prouynces the whiche he
 did trauel thorow.

Of noble England, of Ireland and of Wales:
And also of Scotland I have tolde some tales
And of other Ilandes I have shewed my mynde
Of that wyll trauell, the fruthe he shall fynde
After my conceyence I do wyte truly
Although that many men say that I do trewe
But for that matter, I haue greatly paid
Wher I am, as I am, but not as I was
And wher my metre is cyme dogrell
The effecte of the whiche, no wyse man wyll depell
For he wyll take the effecte of my mynde
Although to make metre, I am full blynde
Forasmuche as the most regall realme of Englande
Is situated in an angle of the world, hatyng no region
In chylendome nor out of chylendome naturalent to it
The comodities, the qualite & the quantite, with other
And many thinges considered withyn & about the sayd
noble realme, wherof if it were a Jewe, a Turke, or a
Saracen, or any other infidelle, yett must praiser laude
it, and so wold every man if they had knowe of other co-
untries as well as Englande. wherfore all nations espie-
eng this realme to be so comodious and pleasant, they
haue a confidence to it more then to any other region.
I haue traualled round about chylendome and out of
chylendome, and I had neuer se nor knowe. vii. English
men dwellinge in any towne or citie in anye region be-
yonde the see, excepte merchants, students & bookers,
not their beinge yett permanent nor abiding, but resorting
thither for a space. In Englande howe manye alions
hath and doth dwell of all maner of nations, let every
man iudge the cause why and wherfore they haue
reason to perserue the matter, I haue also shewed my
mynde of the realme of England, Wales, and Scotland
and

and other lordes pretending to thes of regions king-
doms countreys and prouinces, thow shouldest about
wher that I have traueled specially aboute Europ,
and parte of Asie, as for Asia I was neuer in, yet
I do wyte of it by antient cronicles & by wordes
of credyble persons the which haue traueled in those
partyes. But concerning my purpose, and for my tra-
uelling in, thowt and round about Europ, which is
all chrystendom, I byd wyte a booke of every region
countre, and prouince, shewing the miles, the leeges
and the distaunce from cite to cite, and from towne to
towne. And the ctyes & townes names with notable
thynges with in the peryncte or about the said ctyes
or townes, with many other thynges longe to rehearse
at this tyme, the whiche booke at byshops wattain. Dill
mple from wyndchester in hapsyre one Thomas crom-
wel had it of me. And because he had many matters of
to dyspache for al England, my booke was soke & whiche
myght at this present tyme haue holpen me & let me
forwarde this matter. But tyth I do lacke & afore
sayde booke humbly I desyre al men of what nation
foeuer they be of, not to be discontent with my playn
wytyng & that I do tell the trewth, for I do not write
any thyng of a malicious nor of a petyse wynd, nor
for no euyl pretence, but to manifest thyngs & whiche
be openly known. And the thynges that I byd se in
many Regions, Ctyes and Countreys openly dyed.
Pascall the playn byd wyte and prech manifest thin-
ges that were op in the face of the world to rebuke
with the whiche matter I haue nothing to do, for I do
speke of many countreys & regions and of the natural
dysposicion of the inhabytours of & same with the other
necessary thynges to be known specially for them the
whiche

whiche both pretend to treatable the costliest regions
and provinces, that they may be in credence to know
what they should do whā they come there. And also to
know the money of the costre, & to speke parte of the
languaige or speache that there is vsed by the which a
mā may come to a farder knowledge. Also I do not noz
shal not dispraise no mā in this booke perticulerly but
manifest chinges I don wynte openly and generally of
romin vsages for a generall commodite and welth.

And in being ouer sea at Calys I went first thorow
Flaunders wherfore the flizing confesseth him selfe
layeng.



The.viii. Chapter treateth of Flaunders and of the
natural disposition of a Flemynge, and of
theyr money of theyr
speche.

I am a Flemmyng, what sayest thou to that
Although I will be moulen dore whyles as here,
Buttermouth Flemmyng, men doth me call
Butter is good meate, it both releueth the pain
To my butter I take good bread and drinke
To quall to much of it, it makes me to wyke
Great Audmaces we dyng vp in Flauders
we sel them into englad wher they get the gladders.
Out of Englande, and out of the aforesayd regions to
come thorow England to fetch the course and circuit
of Europ or chrystend. From London that noble cite
let a man take his iourney to Rochester, Caüterbury
and Douer or to Sandwich, to take shippynge to sayle
to the welfauid town of Calis, the whiche doth stand
comodiously for the welth and socour of all Englande
in the whiche towne is good fare and good cheare, and
there is good ordre & politick men, great defence & good
ordynance for warr. The saide towne hath ancred to it
for defence Gyues, Dames, and Rylbanke, Newnam
bridge, & a blockhouse againste Grauelyng in Flauders.
From Calis a man must go thorow Flauders,
Flauders is a plentiful countrey of tyll & shep & wyld
foule. There shal a man be clemly serued at his table,
& well ordered and bled for meat, drinke & lodgyng. The
countrey is plain & somewhat sandy. The people be getle
but the men be great drinkers, & many of the women
be pertuous & wel disposed. In Flauders there be ma-
ny faire townes: as Gaunt, Burges, & Newport, and
other. In Flauders & in Brabant and other prouinces
ancred to the same, the people wyl eat the hinderloins
of frogges & wyl eat todesfooles. As for the spech & the
money of flauders, doo not differ but litle from base
Almain, wherfore loke in the chapter of base Almayn.



**The iij. Chaptyer treateth of Selande,
Holland, and of the naturall disposicion
of a Selande, and Holander, & of
their money & their speache.**

I am a Selande, and was borne in Seland
My countrey is good, it is a propre floud
And I am a Holander, good cloth I doo make
To much of English beere, diuers times I do take
We lacke no butter, that is vnfaery and saite
Therefore we quaf the beere, that causeth vs to halt
We haue hartell heryng, and good haukes
With gteat eys, and also gteat walkes
With such thynges, other londes we helpe and feede
Such merchaundyse dooth helpe vs at neede

yet to vs it shoulde be a great passyon

To change our rayment or our olde sayyon

In heland and holand be proper and sayre ylands, and
ther is plenty of barrelled butter the which is reddy &
salt, and there is cheese & hering, salmons, Elis & litle o
ther fysh & I do se, there be many goldehawkes & other
hawkes & wyld foule. Ther be these good townes in se
land Wyndiborow and slothing & other mo. In heland
is a good towne called Amsterdame & yet right many
of the men of the countres wyl qual tyl they ben dron
& wyl pyssle vnder the table where as they sit. They be
gentyl people but they do not suffer shott by me. The
women in the church be deuoute & vnto so be cōfess
sed in the church openle layinge their heades in & pre
sies lap for presies there do sit whan they do here cōfess
sions ad so they do in many other prouinces anered to
the same. The women be modellouse & in the towne
& church they couer the self & part of their face & head
with their mantles of say gawyd and pleted much like
after nonnes fashion they lauge they money their
maners and sayyons is lyke flaunders, harnaway and
braban which be commodious & plentyful countreys.



The tenth Chapitre treateth
of Braban, and of the natural
disposicion of a Braban
der of the speche and
of the mon
ney.

I was borne in Brabant that is both gentill and free
All my days at all tymes be well come to mee
I do die martes, byuers tymes in the yere
And of all thynges, I do loue good Englysh beere
In Antwarpe and in Baco, I do make my martes
Eter both englysh marchauntes cut out theyr partes
I haue good surgyon, and other good fysh
I loue euer to haue good meate in my dyshe
I haue good lodgyng, and also good chere
I haue good wyne, and good englysh beere
yet had I rather be drowned in a beere barrel
Than I wolde chaunge the fashion of my olde apparel.

Brabant is a commodious and a pleasaunt countrey
In the whiche is plentifulnes of meat, drynke, & corne
there is plenty of fysh, and fleshe, there is good sur-
gion, Tūney and many other good fysh and good chepe
The countrey is playn and ful of fartyllite. God is well
serued in theyr churches, and there be manye good and
devout people, and þ people be louyng & there be many
good felowes the whiche wyl drynke all out, there be
many good craftes men speciall good makers of Ares
clothe. There a man may by all maner of linnen clothe &
silkes & inimplimentes for howshold and plat & precious
stones and many other thynges of a compytent pryce.
The speche there is balse douche, and the money is the
emperoris coine that is to saye douche money of the
whiche I do wyte of whan that I do speke of balse Al-
mayne. In Brabant be many fayre and goodly townes
the first is Handwarpe a wel furnished marchant towne
the spyre of the church is a curious and a ryght goodly
lawtreen. There is þ fayrest fleshy shables that is in chry-
sten

stendome. There is also a goodly comyn place for mer-
 chantes to stand and to walke to buye their bargayns
 called the Buele. And english merchantys haue there
 a fayre place. There is another towne called Louane
 which is a good vniuersitie. There is also Brusels &
 Mowghyn and other mo. It is to be noted that
 ther is another countrie fornyng to Braban, the which
 is called Hanawar or Hanago: the countrei is like Bra-
 ban and Flaunders, aswell in the fertilitie and plenti-
 fulnes of the countrey as of the money & the conuer-
 sion of the people: howbeit Hanawa & the Hanawaig
 do differ somewhat in the premisses, for they do speke in
 diuers places aswel frenche as Doeh, for it lyeth be-
 twene Braban, Flaunders and Fraunce. Their money
 is the Emperours coyne as the money of flaunders &
 Braban is, & al is one coyne: the cheif town of hanago
 is saynt Thomas and Bargaen, and diuers other.

The .ix. Chapiter treateth
 of Gelderlande and of Cleue-
 lande, and of the natural dis-
 posicio of the people of those
 countreys, and of their
 money and their
 speache.



I am of Gelderland & brought vp in þe land of Cleue
 In many thynges few men wyl me beleue
 I loue trauelyng and war, and also fyghtyn
 Ryght and day do proull, to get me a luyng
 pet for all that, I am euer poore and bare
 Therefore I do lyue styl in penury and care
 for lack of meat my chyldren do wepe
 wherfore I do wake, whan other men do slepe
 The fashyon of my rayment, chaunge I wyl not
 I am well contented, whan I am warme and hot.
 Although that Gelderland and Cleuelond be two
 sondry countrees & duke domes yet now one duke hath
 the both, Cleuelond is better the Gelderland, for Gel
 derland is sandy and muche waaste and barin ground
 The Gelders be hardy men and vse moche fyghtynge
 war, and robbing. The countrees be poore, for Gelder
 land hath vled moch warre, The chiefe towne of gel
 derland is þe towne of Gelder, & another towne called
 Remigin. And þe chiefe towne of Cleuelond is þe towne
 of Cleue, In Gelderland and Cleuelond they money
 is base gold, siluer & brasse. In gold they haue clemers
 gylbers and golden gylbers, & gelders arers, a gelder
 arer is worth. xxiij. stivers. xxiij. stivers is wor. iii. s
 There is a nother peece of golde called a horne squylp
 one a horne squylp is worthe. xii. stivers. vii. stivers
 is worthe. xij. d. ob. In syluer they haue a snappan,
 a snappan is worth. vi. stivers. vi. stivers
 is worth. x. d. ob. In brasse they haue
 nothyns and halfe nothyns
 and endelothyns. this
 speche is base
 douche.

f. i.

The



¶ The .xii. Chapter treateth of
the lond of gylthe & of lewke ad
of the naturall dyspolicion
of the people of the coun-
ties and of theyr money
and of theyr
speche.

¶ I was borne in Gylpke In luke I was brought vp
Euer I loue to drynke of a full cup
My geese ones a yere I do chyp and pull
I do sell my lethens as other men doth wull
yf my goos go naked it is no great matter
I can thylt for her selfe yf she haue meat & water
The fashyon of my rayment, be it hot or cold
I wyl not leue in ony wyse, be it neuer so old
¶ The lond of Gylpk is a dewkedom, and, the lond of
Lewke is an Archebischopriche, for Archebischoppes in
boche lond haue great lordshyps and dominyons, yet
they and the aforesayd londes reherfed from Calys be
vnder the dominion of y^e Emperour, Gylpk is a layre
countre not hylly nor wasterye but a playne countre
¶

Every yere they wyl chyp and pull they geese, and þ
geese shall go naked, and they do sell þ fethers to stuffe
fether beds. They haue lytle wyne growyng in þ coun-
tre. The chief townes of Gulk is the towne of Gulk
and a towne named Duringe, the people be poore of þ
countre, townes men bereche, & a man for his money
shal be well orderid & intreted as wel for meat & drinke
as for lodging. The lond of lewke is a pleasant countre
The cheefe towne is the cytie of lewke, ther is lewkes
veluet made & cloth of Arys. The speche of Gulk &
lewke is base doch. And they money is the empyours
coine, but the bishop of lewke doth coine both gold syl-
uer and bras the whiche is currant there & in þ londes
or countres ther about.



¶ The. xlii. chapter
doth speake of base
Almayn and of the
disposicion of þ peo-
ple of the countrey
of they speche & of
they money.

I am a base Doche man borne in the nether lond
Diuerse times I am cup hotte, on mi feet I cannot stand
Diuerse tymes I do pylle vnderneath the boorde
My reason is suche I cannot speke a worde
Than am I tonge tyed, my fete doth me fayle
And than I am harness, in a cote of mayle
Than wyl I pylle in my felowes shoes and hose
Than I am as necessary as a waspe in ones nose
Now am I harness, and redy doche for to speake
Vpon þe here ban in þe cruse my anger I wyl wreake
A lomp of salt butter for me is good meat
My knees shall go bare to kepe me out heat
yet my olde cote I wyl not leaue of
For if I should go naked I may catche the col.

Base Almayne or base Doche lond reacheth from the
hidermost place of flaunders and Hennago, to þe cytye
of Ghense ad to Argentine as some doche men holdeth
opinion. The cheef Cyte of Docheland or Almayne is
the noble cyty of Colyn, to the which cometh the faire
water of Rcene on both sydes of the whiche water of
Rcene doth growe the grapes of the whiche the good
tennysh wyne is made of. There is a vyne of grapes at
a towne called Bune, of the whiche reed Rennysh wine
is made of, al base almaine is a pleetiful countrie of corne
and rennysh wine, and of meat and honest fare, and good
lodgyng. The people be gentyll and kynd harted. The
worst lawt that they haue many wyl be drunken, and
whan they fall to quaffynge, they wyl haue in diuerse
places a tub or a great vessell standing vnder þe boord
to pylle in, or else they wyl desple al the howse, for they
wyl pylle as they doo lyt, and other while the one wyl
pis in a nother shoes, They do loue salt butter þis
rely and bareled butter. In base doche land be many
vicious

vertuous people and full of almes dedes. In base 24
 mayn or doche lond theyr money is gold, tin and brasse.
 In gold they haue crownes worth. iiii. s. viii. d. of ster-
 ling money. They haue stivers if tyn and bras two ap-
 uers and a halfe is worth an Englysh groat, they haue
 crocher des. iiii. crocher des is les worth thā a stiver, they
 haue mytes. xxi. mytes is worthe an Englyshe peny.
 They haue Regyn manykens, a manyken is worth a
 fardynge, a Rozkyn is worthe a halspeny. They haue
 bras pens a bras peny is. ii. d. fardynge of theyr money
 who so þ wyl lerne to speke some base doche. Englysh
 fyrst and doche doth folow.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. six. seuen. eyght. nyne.
 Tene. twe. drie. vier. v. sex. seue. acht. nughen.
 ten. aleuyn. twelue. thirtene. forxtene. fyftene.
 teen. elue. twaelue. dertyene. vierteene. viefteene.
 syxtene. seuentene. eyghten. myntene. twenty.
 seltyene. seuentyne. achtyene. negentyene. twētyth.
 one and twenty. two and twenty. thre and twenty.
 en an twentyth. twe an twentyth. drie an twentyth.
 thyrty. forty. fyfty. sixty. seuenty. eyghty.
 derteh. vierteh. vyntith. sellet. zeventeh. achtēteh.
 nynte. a hondred. a thousand.
 negēteh. hondret. dowlent.

God morow brother Morgen brore
 Syr god gyue you good day
 Heer god geue v goeden dah
 Syr how do you fare
 Heer hoe saerd ghy
 Ryght well blessyd be god
 Heer well god sy ghebenedyt
 friend whych is the ryght way from hens to Colyn
 Wyent welk is den rehten wech van hoerte Colyn

Sr

Syr hold the way on the ryght hand
Heer holden den wech aye drecht hand
Wylfe god saue you Wroow god gruet v

Syr syr you be wel come
Myn heer yk hiet you wel come
Hane you any good lodgyng
Hab v eneh good her berth
ye syr I hane good lodgyng
yo myn heer I hab goed har berth
Wylfe of the house gyue me some bread
Wroow van de hewse geyft me broot

Mayd gyue me one pot of beere
Welky gheuyt me en pot beere
Brother gyue me some eggys

Broer gheuyt me everen

Gyue me sythe and fleshe

Gheuyt me fis and flesch

What shall I pay olles for my supper

How beele is to be taken warden for meell tyd

Myls. vi. d

Myn heer les phengs

Holle god thanke you

Warden god dank ye

God gyue you good nyght and good rest

God gheuyt v goeden naghst and goed rust

God be wyth you

God sy met v

Sunday.

Sondagh

Monday

Maendagh

Tuesday

Dysdag

Wednesday

Wensdag

Thursday

Donnerdag

Fryday

Vrydag

Saterday

Saterdag.

Can you speke doche

Can ye doch spreke

I can not speke doche, I do vnderstand it

Ik can net doch spreke, Ik los flow

The



¶ The .xliii. Chaptyer treateth of hyghe Almayne or
hyghe Dochlond, and of the dysposycyon of
the people, and of theyr speche
and of theyr money.

I Am a hygh Almayne, sturpy and stout
I laboure but lytle in the world about
I am a ponker a fether I wylle were
Be it of gese or capon, it is ryght good gere
wyth symple thynges, I am well content
I lacke good meat specially in lent
My raymynt is wotyn moche lyke a sacke
whan I were it, it hangeth lyke a sack
Every man doth knowe my symple intencion
That I wylle not chaunge my olde fathers fashyon
¶ Hyghe Almayne or hyghe Dochlond begynneth at
Wens and some say it begynneth at wormes & contayneth
Swayerlond or Swechland and barflond and
belles or moitains of þe most part of Alpes stretchyng in
length to a town called trent by þode þe moitains, half þe
town

to hie is boche, & the other halfe is Lombardy. There
is greate difference betwixt highe Almayne and base
Almayne, not only in theyr speche and maners, but also
in theyr lodgyng, in theyr face, and in theyr apparell.
The people of hygh almayne they be rude and rustical
and very boistous in theyr speche and humbly in their
apparell, yet yf some of them can get a for tale or ii. or
thre fortales standing vpon right vpon theyr cappe set
vpon with licks, or that he may haue a capon's feder or
a goose feder or any long feder on his cap, thā he is cal-
led a ponker, they do fede grossly, and they wyl eate ma-
gots as fast as we wyl eate comfets. They haue a way
to breede the in chese. Maydes there in certaine places
shal drynke no other drynke but water, vnto the tyme
she be maryed, yf she do she is taken for a comyn womā
Seruantes also drynke water to theyr meat, & coun-
tre is plentyful of apples and walnutes, the maistains
is very baryn of al maner of vitels, howbeit the good
townes be provided of vitels. Suowe dothe ly on the
mountaines winter and somer, wherfore the hotter &
day is the greater is the flocdes, that the renne so thynke
that no man can passe for. v. or. vi. howers, & than it is
dye agayne. Certayn mountaines be so high that you
shal se the hyl tops aboue & clouides. In the vally it is
euer cold. I haue seen snow in somer on saint Peters
day and the visytacion of our ladye, a man may see the
mountaines. xv. myle of at a cite called Almes where
tullian vimes is made that we cal holmes. In hygh
Almayn be good cities and townes as Orburgh nor-
mes, Wyres, Gipping, Gellyng, and mēmyng. In
hygh Almayne theyr money is golde, alkeyn, and bras
In gold they haue crownes of. iiii. s. & viii. d. In alke-
yn and bras they haue rader, wysephenyngs worthe
almost

almost a slyuer, they haue Shorkyns, Halardes, Whe-
nyngs, Crochards, Skiners, and halfe slyuers. whoso
wylleerne hygh doch, Englysh slyst a Doche followeth.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. syr. setryn. eyght.
Eyne. sway. dry. feer. vof. syz. zellen. aught.
nene. ten. aullen. twelue. thyrtyene. fowrtene,
neegh. zen. elue. zwelue. dertheene. feertheene.
fiftene. syxtene. seuentene eyghtene. nyntene.
fiftheene. siltheene. zetttheene. aughttheene. neeghtheene.
twenty. one & twenty. two and twenty. thre & twenty.
zewise. eyne enzwise. sway enz wise oze enz wise. &c.
thyrty. forty. fyfty. syxty. seuenty. eyghty.
dreyhe. seertthe. vofthe, sylthe. zellenthe. aughtthe
nynte. a hondred. a thousand. two thousand. &c.
neegthe. a hownder. a dowland. sway dowland. &c.

God morow my master. Goed morgen myh hern
My master whyche is the way to the next towne
Whi leuer hern weis mede reightē weg to de awhider
My brother gyue me whyt bread and wyne. (Goc
my leuer broder geue meh wylse brod en wayne
Hostes haue you good meate Wertin habye god estē
ye I haue enough ro Ik gab go nowgh
Hostes gyue me egges, chese, and walnuts
Wertyn geueme hayer caase en walthe nots
mouch good do it you Goot go seken eyh esser
I thank you my master Ih dāh ze myh leuer hern
what tyme is it of the day what hastis go stoken:
Hostes god be with you, with al my hert
Wartyn goot go seken for hartoon
My master wyl ye drynk a pot of wyne
Myh leuer hern wylten dzenke a melle wayne.

The. xv. chapter
 treateth of Den-
 marke and of the
 natural dysposi-
 tion of þ people
 and of theyr mo-
 ny and speche.



I Am a Dane and do dwel in Denmarke
 Seldom I do vse to let my selfe a warke
 I lyue at ease and therfore I am content
 Of al tymes in the yere I fare best in lent
 I wyl ete beenes, and good stock fysh
 How say you is not that a good dysch
 In my apparel I was neuer nyce
 I am content to were rough sayce
 I care not if every man I do tel
 By myple rayment shal serue me ful wel
 Of old fashyon I do vse to kepe
 And in my clothes bytters tymes I slepe
 Thus I do passe the dayes of my lyfe

Other whyle in hate and other whyle in styfe
wysdome it wat to lyue in peace and rest

They that can so do shal fynd it most best

¶ By cause I do pretend to writt fyrst of all Europ and
christendom & to fetch þ cypreute about christendom I
must retorne from high Almain & speke of dēmarke þ
which is a very poore countre bare & ful of pēuile, yet
ther doth grow goodly trees, of þ which be masses for
shypps made, & the marchantes of þ countre do sel many
masses, ores, & howe staves. The Danes hath ben good
warrpers, but for theyr potterte I do marueile how þ
dvd get ones Englande, they be subtyll wytted & they
do proull muche about to get a pray. They haue sylk &
wildsoule sufficient. Theyr lodging and theyr apparel
is very symble & bare. These be þ best townes in Den
mark, Rip, & By boige. In dēmark their many is gold
and alkemy and bras, In gold they haue crownes & al
other good gold doth go there, In alkemy and bras they
haue dank whyten, Theyr speche is douche.



The.xvi. Chapter treateth of Saxfony
and of the natural disposicion
of the Saxfons and of
their mony
and of
theyr
speech.

I am a Saxson serching out new thynges
Of me many be glad to here new tidinges
I do persist in my matters and opinions dayly
The which maketh þe sayns bengians on me to cry
yet my opinions **I** wyl neuer leue
The curlyng that they gyue me to the **I** do bequeue
The fashon of my rayment **I** wyl euer vse
And the romains fashon **I** vitterly refuse
Out of Denmarke a man may go in to Saxsony.
Saxsony is a dukedom shyp, And holdeth of hym selfe
I do maruel greaili how the Saxsons shoulde coquer
Englonde, for it is but a smale cōstre to be compared
to Englonde for **I** think if al the world were set against
Englonde it might neuer be coquerid they being trew
within the selfe. And they that would be false. **I** praye
god too many tell them what they be. The countre of
Saxsony is a plentyful countre and a fercyl, yet there
is many greate mountaynes and woddes, in the which
be Buckes and Does, Hartes, and Hyndes, and wilde
Boozes, Beares, and wylkes, and other wilde beastes
In Saxsony is a greate rpuer called wiser, And there
be salte wels of the water of the whyche is made whit
salt. In þe sayd countre doth grow copper. The people
of the countre be bold and strong and be good warriers
They do not regarde the byshoppe of Rome nor þe Ro-
mayns for certayne abusions. Martyn Luter & other
of hys factours in certayne thynges dyd take sinestral
opinions as concerninge prestes to haue wyues wyth
such lyke matters. The chiefe cyte towne of Saxsony
is called Witzehurg which is a vniuersite. In Saxso-
ny theyr monye is golde and brasle. In gold they haue
crownes, In brasle they haue manye smal peces. Ther
speche is doch speche.



¶ The .xlii. chapter
treateth of the king-
dom of Boeme and
of the dysposicion
of the people of the
countre of theyr mo-
nye, and speche.

¶ I am of the kyngdome of Boeme
I do not tell all men what I do meane
For the popes curse I do lytle care
The more the for is cursed the better he doth fare
Euer sens wyllst dyd dwel wyth me
I dyd neuer let by the popes auctorite
In certayn articles wyllst dyd not well
To reherse them now I nebe not to tell
For of other matters I do speke of now
yf we do not wel, god spede the plowe
Of our apparrell we were neuer nyce
we be contente yf our cotes be of fyce.
¶ The kyngdome of Boeme is compassed aboute w
great hygh mauntaynes and great thicke woods. In
which

whych woods be many wylde beastes, amoniges al other
 beastes there be Bugles that be as bigge as an ore and
 there is a beast called a Bouy lyke a bugle whiche is a
 vengeable beast. In dyuers places of Boeme there is
 good fartyl ground the which doth bringe forth good
 corne herbes frutes and metals. The people of Boeme
 be opinionat yue stading much in theyr owne conceits
 And many of the do erre contrary to vs in the ministra-
 tion of the. vii. sacraments & other approbated things
 the which we do vse in holy church. In boeme is indif-
 ferent lodging & competent of vitels, but thei do loue
 no Duckes nor malardes, theyr condicions & maners
 be much lyke to þ high almayns, & they do speke Duch,
 In Boeme is a goodly cyte called Brage where þ king
 of boeme dothly much whan he is in þ cōstre. In bo-
 eme theyr monye is Golde Tyn and bras. In Golde
 they haue crownes, In Bras they haue smal peces as
 in doch lond, theyr speche is doch.



The. xviii. Chapter treat. th of the
 kyngdome of poll and of the
 naturall bypollition of the
 people, and of theyr
 mony and
 spech.

¶

I am a power man of the kyngdom of Pol
Byuers tymes I am troubled with a heuy nol:
Bees I do lone to haue in every place
The wax and the hony I do sel a pace
I do sel flyx, and also pyche and tar
Marchauntes cometh to me, fetchyng it a far
My rayment is not gorgeous, but I am content
To were such thynges, as god hath me sent.

The kyngdome of Pol is on the Northe syde of the
kyngdom of Boeme stretchyng Estward to the kyng-
dom of Hungary. In Pol be great wodes & wildernes
in the which be many bees & wilde beastes of diuers
sortes. In manye places the countre is full of cartillite
and there is much pych and Tar and Flyx, ther be ma-
ny good townes, the best towne named Cracone. The
people of the countre of Pol be re wde, and homlye in
theyr maners and fashions, and many of the haue larn-
ed craftines in theyr byeng and sellyng, and in the coun-
tre is much pouerte and ellill fare in certayne places.

The people do eat much hony in those parties,
they be peassible men, they lone no warre but
louith to rest in a hole skin. Theyr rayment
and apparel is made after the high doche
fashion with two wyndles and
a plyght, theyr spech is corrupt
doche, the mony of Pol is
goulde and bras, all
maner of gold goth
there.



The .xix. Chapter treateth of the kyngdome
of Hungary, and of the natural dysposition
of the people and of theyr monger spech.

I do dwel in the kyngdome of Hungary
Byt wyrt the turkes and me is lytle marcy
And although they be strong proud and stout
Other whyle I can them on the snowt
yet haue they gotten many of our towngs
And haue won of our londs and of our bowngs
If we of any other nacions might haue any helpe
we wold make them to sle lyke a dog or a whelp
Out of my countre I do sylbome randge
The fashion of my apparel I do neuer chaunge

The kingdom of hungary is beyond the kyngdome of
 polenward. The lond is detided in to two partes the
 which be called great hungary, and the lesse hungary.
 The countres be large & wide there is gret moctains
 and wildernes the which be repleted with many wilde
 beastes. Ther is salte digged out of hylles. And ther is
 found certayne baynes of gold. In hungary ther be ma
 ny Alfens of dyuers nations and they be of diuerce fa
 shions, as wel of maners as of liuing, for the lond doth
 Joine to the lond of grece at the south syde. The great,
 Turke hath got much of hungary and hath it in peasa
 ble possession. And for as much as there is dyuerce peo
 ple of diuers naciōs, ther is vled diuers speches & ther
 is currant diuers sorts of mony, ther be many good ci
 ties & townes the which be called vauen Sculwelyng
 warden Scameimanger, and a noble cite called Clipis
 and a regal castel called Nefelburgh, & a gret cite cal
 led Gala vinate, which is almost the vttermoſt cytie
 of hongary, by the which cite doth run the regal floud
 of daunby. The spech of hongary is corrupte Italian,
 corrupte Greke & Turkish. Their mony is good bras
 in golde thei haue ducates and sarafes. In bras thei
 haue mittes, ducates, and soldes and other smal peſes
 of brasle which I haue forgot.



The .xx. Chapter treateth of the
 lond of grece, & of constantino
 ple, and of the naturall dis
 position of the people, &
 of their mony and
 speche.

I am a Greke, of noble speche and blood
yet the Romayns with me be mercurilous wood
For they woodnes and cursyng I doo not care
The more that I am cursed, the better I do face
All Nations vnder them, they woulde sayne haue
yf they so had, yet woulde they more craue
Vnder their subiection I woulde not lyne

For all the pardons of Rome if they wold me gyue.
The lond of Grece is beyond Hongary, it is a gret
region & a large costrey, for they haue vii. prouinces
which be to saye: Dalmacye, Epirus, Eladas, Cessaly,
Macedony, Acaza, Candy, and Lyclades. The lond of
grece is a riche countrey & a fertile, and plenty of wine
bred & other vitels. The cheefe citie of Grece is called
Constantinople: in old time it was an Emperre, & there
was good lawes & true Justice kepte: but now the
Turke hath it vnder his dominion, howbeit they be syl
christen men & christened: and there is at Constantino
ple a Patriarke: & in Constantinople they haue the sal
test cathedral church in the world: the church is called
saynt Sopyes church, in the whiche be a wonderfull
syght of priestes: they say that there is a thousand pre
stes that doth belog to the church: before the font of the
church is a picture of copper & gilt, of Iustinian, that
sytteth on a horse of copper. Constantinople is one of
the grettest citie in the world: the cite is built like a tri
angle, the partes standeth & abutteth to the water,
and the other parte hath a respect to the lond: the citie
is well walled, and there cometh to it an arme of the
sea, called saynt Georges arme or belly sponke, or the
might of Constantinople: saint Luke and saint Ihon
Prisemon lieth there: and they say that ther is the holy
crosse & Iesu Christes cote that had no seame, The v
niuersitie

niuerſitie of Salern wher philiſſie is practiſed not far
from conſtātinople & Greciens do erre & ſwere in māy
articles concerning our faith. The which I do thinke
better to obmyt and to leue vnwyten than to writ it
In conſtātinople their money is gold ſyluer & Braſſe
in gold they haue ſarakes a ſarak is worth .v. ſ. ſterling
in ſyluer they haue aſpers an aſper is worth an ȝlt h
peni in Braſſe they haue ſoldg. v. ſold, is worth an aſper
they haue myttes. iiii. mytte ſis worth a ſold. A letter
which the Greciens ſent to the byſhop of Rome.

Parotenciam tuam ſmnam cica tuos ſubiectos firmiter
aredimus, ſuperbiam tuam ſmā tollerare non poſſu nus
Anriciam tuam ſaciare nō intendimus, dominus tecum.
quia dominus nobiſcum eſt.

If any man wyl learne to ſpeke greke ſuch grek as the
do ſpeke at Conſtātinople and other places in Grece
Englyſh and greke doth folow.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. ſix. ſeuyn. eyght.
Ena. dua. trea. teſſera. pente. exi. eſſa. oucto.
nyne. ten. aleuyn. twelue. thyrte. ſowztene.
enca. deca. edecaena. edecadna. decatre. decateſſera
ſyſtene. ſyxtene. ſeuentene. eyghtene. nyntene.
deca. pente. deca. exi. deca. eſſa. deca. oucto. deca. enea.
twenty. one and twenty. two and twenty. &c.
cochi. crocht. ena. recohi. dna. &c.

thyrty. forty. ſyfty. ſyxtty. ſeuenty. eyghty.
trienda. ſerzda. penenda. exi. ninda. eſſiminda. outofda.
nynte. a hondred. enimida ekathoi.

God ſpede you ſer Calasped of ende

Set you be welcome Ofende calasutis.

Sir from whens do you come. Ofende apopoachitit.

I did come fro Englad. Ego napurpalle apoto angla

How far is it to conſtātinople. Poſt ſtrat apoto conſtātiō

Bye

Syr ye haue .xiiij. myle Ofende ekes echochi mila
 Maistres good morow Chira, cala mera
 Maistres haue you any good meate
 Chira ekes kepotes calonoly
 Syr I haue enough Ofende ego expolla
 Maistres geue me bread, wyne and water
 Chira moo dello me plome, cresse apotonero
 Come hyder and geue me some flesch
 Ella do dello moo creas
 Bryng hyder to me that dyth of flesch
 Firto to tut obfaria, treas, Good night. Cale spira

The trewe Breke foloweth.

Good morow. Calihimera
 Good speche Calos echois
 Good euyr Cali hespera
 you be welcome Cochoritomenos hiks
 Syr which is the way to Oxforde
 Oton poi to oxonionde
 Syr you be in the right way Oouttos orthozomeis
 Hostler, set vp my horse and geue him meate
 zeue age ton hippon apou apotheg haelitison a btou
 Mayd haue you any good meate Eta echistitition
 ye maister enough Echo dapsilos
 Geue me some bread, drynke, and meate
 Dos me ton arton, poton, hae syton
 what is it a clocke Dosapihi hora tis huncras
 wyfe or woman geue me a rekenyng
 Gpuy eipe moton analogisition
 I am contented or pleased Ariscy moy
 Hostes fare well zeue chere: or els, Erosa
 Syr you be heptely welcome.

Kyte mala e charitomenos sthes
 I woulde to god that you woulde ta ryhere styll
 Eithe geto emautha men ael para hymas meuoia
 O wyfe I can not speake no Greke
 Ohe gyv on dymame calog elinis eilegyn
 Syr by a litle and a litle you shall learne more
 Outes dia micron mathois an ablinisclalem
 O hostes there is no remedy but I must departe
 sene anaga eos apirion elci moy
 Syr then god be your speede in your journey
 Deospota theos loidixios esto metari prociag
 Fare well to you all Cherete apapapantes
 God be with you Thos methyman.



The .xxi. Chapter treteth of
 the kyngdome of Sicell, and
 of Calabze. And of the
 naturall disposicion
 of the people, and
 of their mony
 & speche.

I was borne in the kyndome of Syceel
 I care for no man so that I do wel
 And I was borne in Calabrye
 ne here they norh bynche vs many a fly
 We be naybours to the Italyons
 ne herfore we loue no newe fashions
 for wyth vs except he be a lord or a greyon

By garment he wyl not tourne from the old fashion
 ¶ I haue spoken of Grece one of the endes or points of
 Europ, wherfore I pretend to retorne, & to come roūd
 about, & throzow other regions of Europ vnto the tim
 I do come to Calas againe, where that I did take mi
 first iorney point out of England & other lādes annexed
 to þ same wherfore in my returning I wyl speke syt
 of Sicel & Calabry, Sycel is an I lond for it is cōposed
 with water of the see thet be many flies the which wil
 sting or bite lyke the flies of Italy and take whet that
 they do sting they wyl bring the blood after and they
 be such flies as do set on ourtably & rup here in Eng
 land. But they be so eger and so degeable þ a man can
 not kepe him selfe, from them specially if he slepe þ dai
 tyme in Sicel is much thoudoring and lyghtnyng and
 great iupietouse wyndes. The countrey is fartyl and
 ther, is much gold. The chefe towne is Cicacul. & ther
 is a goodly ryuer called Artuse where is found whit co
 rall. Calabre is a prouince loned to Italy & they do vse
 þ Italian fashion and theyr mony and spech is muche
 lyke Italy money and speche.

The .xxii. Chapter treateth of the kingdome of Naples
 and of the naturall dysposicion of the people and
 of theyr speche and of there money.

¶ In the kyngdome of Naples I do dwell
 I can nod with my hed thynkyng euell or well
 nohan other men do stond in great doubt
 I knew how my matters shalbe brought a bout
 The fashyon of my rayment I wyl neuer leue
 A new fashyons to England I do bequeue
 I am content with my meane & rayment

Althought other nations go neuer so gay.

I must needs go out of the circuit and not directlie
go rold about Europ & chrytendom for if I should I
shold leue out kingdoms countres & prouinces wherfor
as I went forward so I wyl come bakewarde and wyl
speke of the kingdom of Naples. The countre & specialli
the citie of Naples is a populus citie & countre yet I did
not se nor know that they were mē of gret actiuite for
they do liue in peace wout ware. The countrey is full
of fartyllite & plentiful of oyle wine bread corne fruit &
money. The napulions do vse great marchaūdis & na
ples is ioyned to Italy wherfore they do vse þ fashions
and maner of Italyons & Romayns, and marchaunts
passeth from both parties by þ water of Tiber in na
ples ther be welles of water the which be euer hot and
they be mediscenable for sycke people the chefe cather
dral church of Naples is called B. iuduse. Their spech
is Italian corrupted. In Naples they money is gold
and brasse lyke money of Italy and Lumberdy, & they
do vse the fashyons of the Italyans.



The .xxiii. Chapitar treteth of
Italy, and Rome and of the na
turall disposicion of the
people, & of their
mony and
speche.

I am a romayne, in Italy I was borne
I lacke no brytyles nor wyne bread nor coyns
All thynges I haue at pleasure and at wyl
If I were wyse I wolde kepe me so still
yet all the worlde I wolde haue subiecte to me

But I am a frailelye wyl heret be
Euery Nations haue spied my fashion out
To let nought by me now thei haue no doubt
My Church I do let fall, prophanes your is bled
Vertu in my countrey is greatly abused
yet in my apparell I am not mutable

Althoughe in other thynges I am founde variable.
Italy is a noble champion countrey pleasant & plenty
full of bread, wine, and corne. There be manye good
pastures & vinyardes. The noble water of tyber doth
make the countrey rich. The people of the countrey be hom
ly & rude. The cheife cite of Italy is called Rome, the
which is an old cite & is gretly decayed, & saint Peters
church which is their head church & cathedrall church
is fal doune to the ground, & so hath lyen many yeres
without reedifying. I did se litle vertue in Rome, and
much abominable vices, wherfore I dyde not like the
fashion of the people, such matters I do pas ouer. who
so wyl see more of Rome & Italy, let him loke in the se
cond booke the. lxxv. chapter. The latins or the Italians
the Lomberdes & the Venecians, with other provin
ces annexed to the same doth vary in diuers nūbring or
reckonyng of their clocke, and then it is midnight, and
at one a clocke. At midnight they doo begynne & do re
ken vnto. xlii. a clocke, & then it is midnight, and at
one a clocke thei do begin again. also their miles be no
longer then our miles be, and thei be called Latyn mi
les. Doth miles & French leages maketh. iii. of our mi
les and or latyn miles. In Rome and Italy their mony
is golde. silver & bras: in gold thei haue ducates, in sil
uer thei haue Julys, a Jylp is worthe. v. d. sterling, in
bras they haue bateryns and blokes & denperes. who
that wyl learne some Italian and English: and Itali
on doth folow.

Peter I can speke a lytle Wyll ye be vnpaun
 I do thanke you with al my hart Megracia bon soz
 What tydynge is in your countre
 Aucte nelsona noua de vobis terra
 There is nothing but good blessed be god
 Nelsona noua salua tota bona gracia none deo
 How do you fare Quomodo stat cum vobis corpus
 I do fare wel Gesta bene
 Wyl you go eat some meate Vobis mangare
 What is it a clocke brother Kantar horas cardell
 Hyt is thze and thwenty a clock Sunt vinctures horas
 Wyl ye geue me a pot of wyne
 Ma dona dona me un buccal de vyne
 Much good do hit you Mantingat vos deus
 Bryng vs a reckening wyse Fattula conta madona
 Holles pay to this man. iii. kateryng
 Hostella paga kello hominy tres kateynos
 God be with you va cum de.



The .xxiii. Chapter treateth of Venis and of the
 naturall dysposicion of the people of the
 country of theyr speche and
 of there money.

I am a venetian both sober and sage
In all myne actes and doynges I do not outrage
Graunte shalbe founde euer in me
Specially if I be out of my countrey
My apparell is ryche very good and fyne
All my possession is not fully myne
For part of my possellib I am come tribut to þ turke
To lyue in rest and peace in my cytie I do loutke
Some men do saye I do smell of the smoke
I passe not for that, I haue money in my pooke
To pacifye the pope the turke and the Jue
I say no more good felow now adew.

If I should not byrnyng in & speke of venis here I shold
not kepe the circuit of Europe, whosoener þ hath not
sene the noble citie of venis, he hath not sene þ be w
ryche & ryches of thys worlde. Ther be ryche marcha
uence of marchauntes, for to venys is a great conflu
ence of marchauntes as well christians as al sortes of
inlydels. The citie of venis doth stande vii. myle with
in the sea, þ see is called þ gulf it doth not eb nor flow
A thorow the stretes of Venis runnith the water, and
euery marchant hath a sayrelyle barge standing at
his stayers ty rowe thorow and aboute the citie and at
bothe sides of the water in euery strete a man may go
whither he wyl in venis, but he must passe ouer many
brydges. The marchauntes of venis goeth in longe
gownes lyke prestes with close sleues. The veniscions
wyl not haue no lordes nor knyghtes amonges them
but only the Duke. The duke of venis is chosen for
terme of his lyfe, he shall not mary by cause his sonne
shall not clayme no inheritance of the dukedom thyp

þ duke may haue lemons & conestabls as many as he
wyl, the duke shal neuer ryd no: go no: sayle out of the
cyte as longe as he dothe lyue. The duke shal rule the
senyorite, and the senyorite shal gouerne and rule the
comenalte and depose & put to deeth the duke if thei do
find a lawful cause. The duke werith a coronet ouer a
cap of sylke the which stoneth vp lyke a podynge or a
cokes come be king for ward of. iii. handfull longe. The
duke do not come to þ butifull church of saint Marke
but cetten bygh leastes in the yere & the sick. viii. days
after þ he is made duke to shew him selfe. I byd neuer
se Wm the cite of venys no pouerte. But al riches ther
be none inhabitours in þ cite that is nebe a pour bite
les there is dere. venys is one of the cheffest portes of al
the world the venysions hath great prouision of war
for they haue euer in a redynes shumber readie make to
make a hondred gales or more at a tyme thei haue al ma
ner of artillery in a redynes. They haue great posselli
ons, and Landys and sea with other fles & portes rices
& landes be vnder their dominion, whan they do heare
masse & se þ sacrament they do incline & doth clap their
hand on theyr mouth and do not knock them self on þ
brest, at high masse they do vse psichsong & plainlonge
the orgins & the trumpates if ther be any gospel red or
long of saint Marke they wyl say sequencia santi euu
geli secundum marcum. pointyng their finger to. I. mark
the which do ly in the church þ people do pol their hea
dis & do let theyr beeres grow. Theyr spech is Italian
ther money is gold that is to say duccates & bagattins
is waste. xii. bagantynas is worth a galy halpenny and
there is galy halpenny.



The .xv. Chapter treateth of Lom-
bardye and of the natural
disposicion of the peo-
ple and of theyr
speche and of
theyr mo-
rye.

I am a Lombord and subtylcraft I have
To decyue a gentyl man a yeman or a knaue
I merke by poplyse subtyltye and craughe
The which other wylle doth dryng me to nought
I am the next neyghboue to the Italion
we do dryng many thynges out of al fashyon
we care for no man & no man careth for vs
Our proud hartes maketh vs to fare the worse
In our countre we eate Adders mayles, and frogges
And a boue al thyng we be sure of kur dogges
For mens thyngs they wyl ly in wayte
It is a good sport to se them so to hayte.

Lombardy is a champion countrey & a fertile plente
of wine and corne. The Lombard doth set much by his
berd & he is scornful of his speche he wyl geue an an
swer with tweling his hed at the one side displayinge
his handes abroad, yf he call his head at the one syde &
to shoge by his shoulders speake no more to hym, for
you be answerd. The Italians and some of the vene
rions be of the dyspolicon. In lombardy ther be many
venegable curdogges the which wyl bite a man by the
legges or he be ware, they wyl bite frogges guttes and
all. Adders snalles and musherom be good meate ther
In dyuerse places of Italy & lombardy they wyl put
rosemary into their vessels of wine, florence is the cheste
towne of lombardy, it is a pleasaunt towne and a com
modious it standeth betwext two hylls & lombards
be so crafty, that one of the in a countrey is enough as
I haue heard many olde & wise men say to that a whol
countrey, the maner of the people and the speche be like
the Italian, the people of the countrey be very reche
In lombardy and Italy they go to plow but with two
oxen and they be covered with canvas that the flies
shall not bite them, there money is brasse called

halerins and baganyns, inspyer they

haue markete, a market

is a galy halpenny

in gold they

haue duo

cates.



The.xxvi. Chapitar treteth of Iene
and of Januayes and of
thei speche and of thei
mony.



I am a marchaunt borne I was in Jene
whan I sel my ware few men knoweth what I mene
I make good treacle and also sustian
with such thynges I craue with many a pore man
Other of my marchaundes I do let at a great pryce
I counsel them be ware lest on them I let the dyce
I do byt diuerce times som men on the thomes
wher soeuer I ryde or go I wyl not lese my cromes
In my apperel the old fashyon I do kepe
yf I should do other wyse it would cause me to wepe
Better it is for a man to haue his rayment toze
Than to runne by hind hande and not to be before
Gorgpouse apparell maketh a bare purse
It bringeth a mā by hind & maketh him worse & worse
The

The noble cite of Jene is a pleasant and a commodious
cite. And wel served of al maner of vittells, for it stow-
beth on the see syde there is made beluet & other synes
and ther is sustynance of Jene made & triacle of Jene.

Jene prouince and langwadoch lyeth on y^e coast of Bar-
bary where the whyte & the plache mores be & so doth
catalony &ragon and euery parte of portingale of it
of the which countres I wyl speke of after in this boke
the Jene wayes be subeyl and craspe men in theyr mat

chauntes they loue cleynnes they be hygge in the
instep and stondesth in theyr owne conlacte to

the sayre and commodious cite of Jene be

longeth gret possessions the which is

ful of fertillite and plentiful of fruyt

& frut, whan they do make theyr

treacle a man wyl take and

rate poplen and than he

wyl stow redy to

any thing that he wyl have and to

bye and

as

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

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some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole

some of the best taken treacle be is hole



CThe. xxvii. Chapter treateth of Fraunce and of our pro-
uinces the which be vnder fraunce and of
the natural dyspolicion of the peo-
ple, and of theyr money and
of theyr speche.

I am a frenche man lully and stout
My payment is lagged and hut round a bout
I am full of new inuencions
And dayly I do make new toyes and fashions
I neccions of the example do take
Whan any garment they go about to make.

Fraunce is a noble countre & plentiful of wine bread
corne fysh flesh & wild, foule there a mā shal be honestly
orderid for his mony and shal haue good chere & good
lodging, fraunce is a rich countre & a plesant, in fraunce
is many goodly townes as a granoble Lyons and paris
the which parres is deuyd in thre parties.

Fyrst is that towne, & citie & the vniuersite, in fraunce
also Dylance and puttours. Colose ad mount pylor
the which. iiii. townes be vniuersites, beyond fraunce
be these great princes, fyrst is prouinces & Dauoy, dob
phemy & burgundy, then is the saier prouinces of lāg
whadoch & good aquitany. The other prouinces I wil
speke of whan I shal wyrt inretournyng home to Calis
where that I toke my first iorney or vyage, & people of
fraunce do delvte in gorgious apparell and wyll haue
every daie a new fashion. They haue no great fantasie
to Englyshmen, they do loue singyng and danfing and
musicall instrumentes, and they be hygge mynded ad
statly people. The monie of fraunce is gold, syluer and
brasse. In gold they haue scēch crownes of. iiii. s. viii. d.
in syluer they haue testors, which be worth halfe a scēn
the crowne it is worth. ii. s. iiii. d. sterlyng, in bras they
haue mietes, halfe pens, pēs, doubles, tierdes halfe karal
les karale, halfe sowles & sowles, a soule is worth. xii.
bras pēs, a karol is worth. x. bras pens, a tier is worth
thre bras pens, a double is worth two bras pens.
xxiii. Bras halpens, is a soule and is almost worth
thre halpens of our mony, mietes be bras fardings: of
anyman wyllerne frenche and englyshe, englyshe and
frenche dath folowe.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. six. seuen. eyght. nyne.
One. deus. trow. cater. crub, for. set. huyt. tref. ten.
ten. aleuyn. twelve. thirtene. lowtene. systene. sixteen.

dix. vngle. deuse. treise. katorse. hynse. selle.
seuentyne. eyghtene. nyntene. twenty. ones. twenty.
deleff. behynt. desneut. dinct. dinct. vng.
therty. forty. fyuete. serte. seuente. eyghte
trente. katreinte. onkante. selante. septante. hytante.
nynte. a hondred. a thousand. x. thousand.
notante. Cent. mille. dix. mylle.

¶ Good morow my syr. Bon iour mon frere
God geue you a good day. Dieu vous donne bon iour
God spede you my brother. Dieu vous garde mon frere
frend god saue you. J my dieu vous salue

Of whens be you. Undeeta vou
I am of England. J esues de angliaiter

you be welcome gentyl companion. Vous etea bien venu gentyl companion

Syr how do you face. Syr comment vous portez
I face wel. Je porta bene

Howe doth my father and mother. Comment se porte mon peer et me matet

Right wel blessed be god. Tres bien benoit soit dieu
I praye you that ye commend me to my father & to all
my good frendes.

Je vous prie que me commendes a mon pere et a tous
mes bons amys.

Whiche is the right way for to go from hens to parys.
Quelle eilla droyt voye pour alier dity a parys.

Syr you must hold the way on the ryght hand.
Syr il vos fault tenyr le chym in a ladroit mayn.

Tel me yt ther be any good lodgyng.
Dictez illa poynt de bon logis.

There is a ryght good lodgyng.
Ici ya un bon logis.

¶ I praye god thanke you.
¶ Je prie god thanke you.

Monamy dieu marce.
Syr god be with you I must depart
Syr dieu soit avecques vous car me fault departir
fare wel I deue
Dame god saue you Dame dieu vous salu
you be welcome Vous estes bien bienue
Dame shall I be here wel lodgyd
Dame seray ie tty bien loge
ye syz ryght wel Duy syz tresbien
Now geue me som wine Or done moy deuin
Geue me bred done moy de paine
Dame is al redy to supper.
ye syz whan it pleaseth you
Duy syz quant il vous plaira
Syr much good do it you
Syr bon pieu vous face
I pray you make good chere.
Je vous prie faites bon chere
Now tel me what I shall pay
Or me dictez combien ye payera
ye haue in alle ryght shyllynges
Vous auez en tout huit sous
Syr god geue you a good nyght and good tre
Syr dieu vous doynt bon nuy et bon repose
My frend if you do speke take hede to thy selfe
Mon amy si tu parles garde toy
To speke to much is a dangerous thyng
Le trop parler est dangerens.

There is to be noted that I in al the countres wher
I byd trauyl in Aquitany the which is with in the pre
ciunt of fraunce and on of the bettetmost prouinces of

scace langadok except þ which aquytany pertaineth
 by ryght to the crowne of england as gascony ad bion
 and Normandy doth which is þ most plentifullist coun-
 try for good bred & wyne considering the good chepe þ
 I was euer in, a peny worth of white bread in aquitani
 may serue an honest mā a hoole weke for he shal haue
 whan I was ther. ix. kakis for a peny ad a kake served
 me a daye & so it wyll any man excepte he be a ratiencer
 þ bread is not so good chepe but þ wine & other vittels
 is in lyke maner good chepe aquitany ioyneþ to lang-
 wadoch the which langwadoch is a noble country ad
 plentifull as aquitany is, ther is muche wode growig
 specially from tolose to mount pillour. Tolose & mount
 pillour be vniuersities in Tolose regneth trewe iustice
 & equite of al the places þ euer I byd com in mount pillour
 is the most nobilist vniuersite of þ world for phisicians
 & surgions I can not geue to greate a prayse to aquit-
 tane and langadworn to tolose and mount pillour.



The. xxxviii. Chapiter treateth of
 Catalony and of the kyngdome
 of Aragon and of the naty-
 rall dysposicion of the
 people and of theyr
 money and of
 theyr spe-
 che.

I am borne in Catalony þ emperoure dwelleth in
 why he so doth I can not tel thes (mee

he han I faught with the mors I let al at fire or setle
He that is in hel thynketh no other heuen
And I was borne in aragon where that I do dwel
Wesyl bacen and sardyns I do eate and sel
The which doth make englyshe mens chynes lene
That netter after to me they wyll come agene
Thus may you know howe that we do fare
The countres next vs al be very bare
We haue no chere but by these lye
Al though our countres be both large and wyde
Castyll and Spaine and we kepe on vye
They that like not vs let them vs refuse
And playnly now I tell you my intencion
My payment I chaunge not from the olde fashion
Catalony which is a prouince, and aragon whiche is a
kingdom be annexed to gither & emproure both ly much
in catalony, for in those partes he hath not only catalo
ny vnder his dominion but also he hath & kingdom of
aragon, the kingdom of spaine, the kingdom of Castil,
and bescap a part of the kingdom of Navar. The coun
tries of Catalony and aragon except it be by & see lye
and great townes is poer and euil fare & worse lodgynge
yet ther is plenty of fruite as legges & round ganades &
trenges & such lyke, & chefe townes of Catalony is cal
led Barcalone & Tarragon and newe cartage in Ara
gon the chefe towne is called Llesor angusta nowe it is
called Sarragosa the olde aragon both rone a noble ri
uer called Iber the spech of Catalony & aragon is casti
lion howe be it thei differ in certone wordes theyr blage
theyr maner & fashions is much after & spainierdes fa
shions theyr mony is diuere coynes of & emperour for
all maner coynes of the emperour goeth the same
The



The.xxix. Chapitar treteth of Andalase of Cyuel and
of the kyngdome of Dortyngale and of the
natural dysposicion of the people, and of
ther specke and of theyr mony.

I was borne in Andalase
wher many marchantes cometh to me
Some to buy, and some to sel
In our marchandes we speke ful wel
And I was borne in cyuel lackyng nothyng
Al nacions marchantes to me doth byng
And I was borne in thy kyngdome of Dortyngale
Of spices and of wyne I doo make great sale
By merchauntes, all my countrey dooth stande
Or els had I a very poore land
If any man for merchaundises wyll come to vs
Let hym byng with hym a good fatte ppe
Then shall they haue of vs their full intencion

And knowe that in our rayment we kepe the olde fashi-
on. Portingale is a ryche angle specially by the see side
for the comoncourse of marchauntes strangers, the king
of portingale is a marchaunte & doth vse marchandise
Lusthorne and Acobrynge be the chiefe townes of Por-
tingale. The countre stondesth much by spyces, fruites
and wyne. The portingales seketh theyr lyuyng fare
by the see, theyr money is brasse and fyne golde. In
bras they haue marmades and myttes and other
smale peces, in gold they haue curiados worth
v. s. a pece, they haue also portingalus the
which be worth .x. crownes a pece, the
spech of portingale is castilpon how
be it in some certen wordes they
doth swerue from the true cas-
tillon speche. The men
and women and
the maydens
doth vse
theyr
raimente after the fashion of the Spainerds the men
hauyng pold hedes or els her handgyng one there shul-
ders, and ther maydens be poled hauyng a gar-
land about the lower part of the a
Barfote frier.



**¶ The .xxx. Chapiter treathe of the nat-
tural disposicion of Spaniardes
of the countrey, of the mo-
ney and of the
speche.**

¶ I am a Spaniard and castilion I can speke
In dyuers countrees I do wander and peke
I do take great labour and also great payne
To get a poore lyving I am glad sayne
In my countrey I have very poore fare
And my house and my lodgyng is very bare
I span the cloke I vse for to were

To hyde mine olde coate and myn other broken gere.
¶ Spaine is a very poore countrey within the realme.
Pleisful by þe sea side for al theyr riches & marchan-
des they bring to þe sea syde. I knowe nothing w^{ch} in the
countrey of riches but corne. Byska & castyle is vnder
spaine, these countreys be barren of wyne and corne &
scarce of vitells a mā shal not get meat in many places
for no moyn other whyle you shal get hyde and mesell
bakyn and salt sardyns which is a lytle fythe as hydge
as a pylcherd & they be roste, at your wyne shal be kept

L.i.

and

and carped in gote skins & the here syde shalbe inward
 and you shall draw your wyne out of one of the legges
 of the shyne whā you go to diner & to supper you must
 fetch your bread in one place & your wyne in a nother
 place & your meate in a nother place & hogges i many
 places shalbe vnder your feete at þ table & lice in your
 hed. The cheise cities & towne in spaine is Burges
 & cōpostel, many of þ people doth go barlegged þ may
 dens be polyd lyke freets þ women haue siluer ringes
 on theyz eres & cōpyd thinges stādeth vpon their hed
 Wīn ther kerchers lyke a codpece or a gōse poding. In
 spayne there money is brasse, siluer, & gold, in brasse þ
 haue marmades. xrb. marmades is worth an Englysh
 grote they haue ther syuers. In siluer þ haue ryals &
 halfe ryalles, a rial is worth. v.d. ob. in gold they haue
 duccates & doble duccates. there speche is castilpon.



The. xxxi. Chapiter treateth of
 the kyngdome of castile & blyscat
 of the naturall disposicion of
 the people, and of theyz
 money and of theyz
 speche.

In the kyndome of Castell borne I was
 And though I be poet on it I do not passe
 where so euer I do goe or ryde
 My cloke I wyl haue and my shyne by my syde
 And I was borne in the prouince of blyscat
 My contray is poet who can say nay
 And though we haue no pastor nor grandge
 yet our olde fashyon we do not chaunge

Castyle is a kyngdom lyng byt wyrtle spayne and
 biscap it is a very hard cōstrey ful of pouerte ther be
 many faire ād porper Castels plenty of aples & of sider
 and there be great water mylles to forge yron & their
 be gret mountayns & hilles and euill fare, lodging the
 best fare is in prestes houses for they do kepe typlynge
 houses and loke how you be serued in spayne and Ne-
 uer shal you be serued in Castile the chief towne of ca-
 stile is called tolet palphas made the tables of astron-
 mye In all these countreys yf any man or woman or
 chylde do dye at theyr burying & many other tymes af-
 ter that they be buryed they wyl make an exclamaciō
 sayinge why dydest thou dye haddest not þ good freen-
 des myght yst not thou haue had gold and syluer & ry-
 ches and good clothynge for why didest thou die crying
 and clatring many suche folysh wordes and commonli
 euery dai they wyl bring to church a cloth or a pils cap-
 pit and cast ouer the graue, & set ouer it bread wyne &
 candillight and than they wyl pray and make suche a
 folysh exclamacion as I sayd afore that al the church
 shall ryng, this wyl they doe although theyr freendes
 dyed. vii. yere before & this folysh vse is vsid in bisca ca-
 stile spayne aragon & nauette, their money is gold and
 brasse, in gold they haue single and duble ducates ād
 all good gold goeth there, in brasse they haue marmar-
 des, and siuer & other brasse money of þ emperours
 copie. who so that will learne to speake some castilion
 englishe and Castilion doth folowe.

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. syr. seuen. eyght. nyne.
 vna. dos. tros. quarter. sinco. sistr. saeto. ocho nolwe
 tene. a leuen. twelue. thertene. fourtene. fyftene
 diece. onze. dose. tteerle. quartorse. quinsle
 syxtene. seuentene. eyghtene. nyntene. twenty
 dezilyz. dezilyeto. desyocho. desineue. deinte
 therty. forty. fyfty. syxte. seuentene.

treinta. quarenta. cinquenta. sesenta. setenta.
 eyghthe. nynte. a hondred. a thousand.
 achenta. nouenta. cyento. myl. y. s.

Spz god geue you a good day

senpoz dios os be bonas dias

God saue you syz

dios vos salue senpoz

How do you fare

quomodo stat cum vostro corps

I do well thanks be to god Je sta bengracias a deos

What wold ye haue syz

ke keris senpoz

I wold haue some seate kero comer

Come with me I am hungre.

Meny connigo tengo appetito de comer

Much good do it you

bona pro os haga

you be welcome with all my harte

Seas been benedo com todo el coraçon

Wyll you drynke syz

kerps beuer senpoz

It pleaseth me well

bren me pleze

Speke þ I may vnderstand you halla ke su entede.

I do not vnderstand you syz

non entende senpoz

I do vnderstand Castilion but I cannot speke it

Jo lo entendo castiliano Jo no saue hablar

I do thanke you

mochos mercedo



The. xxxii. Chapter treateth of
 the kyngdome of Flaue and of
 of the naturall disposicion of
 the people, and of theyz
 money and of theyz
 speche.

In the kyngdome of Nauer I was brought vp
where there is lytle meate to dyne or suppe
Hardys and bacon shall synde the spaniarde and me
With suche meate we be contente in all our countre
What wolde other men, other meate craue
Such meate as we do eate such shall they haue
In my apparell I do kepe the olde raate
The frenche men with me pzeforme be at haate
Not now but in olde tymes past
For now our ampte is full fast

The kyngdome of Nauer is iunynge to spayne ad to
fraunce & to Catalony, & to Castyle for it doth stande
in the middle of the.iiii. countres. The people be rude &
pooze and many theues & they doth liue in muche po-
uerter and penury, the countrey is barayn, for is ful of
mountaines. And welbernes, yet haue they much corne
The chiefe towne is Pampilona, ad there is a nother
towne called saynte Douyrngo, in the whyche towne
there is a churche in the whiche is kept a whit cocke &
a hene. And euery pilgreme that goeth or comyngh
way to saynt James in compoſſel hath a whit leder to
set on his hat. The cocke and the hen is kepte ther for
this intent. There was a yonge man hanged in that
towne that wolde haue gone to saint James in Cōpos-
ſell, he was hanged vniustly for ther was a wenche the
which wolde haue had hym to medyll with her carnal-
ly the yonge man refraynyng from hyr desyre, and the
wenche repletyd with malysce for the sayd cause of an
euil pzeſence conueyed a siluer peece into the bottom
of the yong mans skrip, he with his father & mother &
other pylgremes, going forth in theyr Turney the sayde
wenche rayſed offycers of the towne to perſewe after
the

the pylgrims gaynge forth in theyr Journey the sayde
wenche rased offycers of the town to pursue after
pylgrims, and toke them. fyndyng the aforesaid pece
in the young mannes scrpp, wherfore they brought to
the towne the yong man and was condemned to be ha
ged and was hanged vppon a payre of galowes who
soeuer that is hanged by yond see shal neuer be cuted
nor pulled downe but shall hange vyll on the galowes
oz Jebet, the father and the mother of the yonge man
with other of the pylgrims went forth in theyr pilgry
mage. And whan they returned agayne they went to
said galows to pray for the yong mans soule, whā they
dyd come to the place. & he yong man did speke & sayd
I am not ded, god and his seruante saint, James hath
here preserved me a liue, therefore go you to the iustis of
the towne & byd him come hyther and let me down, vpd
the which words they went to the Iustis he sitting at
supper hauing in his dishe two great chykens the one
was a hen chik & the other a cocke chik, the messengers
shewing him this wonder & what he should do the iustis
said to them. This tale that you haue shewed me is as
true as these two chikenes before mee in thys bylke
doth stand vpon and crowe & as sone as the wordes were
spoken they stode in the platter & dyd crowe wher vpd
the Iustice with procession did fetche in a lyue frome
the galows, that said yong man, & for a remembraunce
of this stupendous thinges the prestes and other cre
dible persons shewed me they do kepe vyll in a haige
in the church a white cocke & a hen I dyd se a cock and
a hen ther in the church and do tell the fable as it was
told me not of thre oz. iiii parsons but of many but for
all

all this take this tale folowing for a surte, I did dwel
in compossell as I did dwell in many pates of þ world
to se to know the trewth of many thinges & I assure
you that there is not one hear nor one bone of saint Ja
mes in spaine in copossel but only as they say his state
and the chapne the whiche he was bounde with all in
prison and the spekel or hooke the which doth lye vpon
the myddell of þ hyghe altier the which they sayd dyd
saue & cutte of the head of saint James the more, for
whome the confluence of pylgrims resorteth to þ said
place I beinge long there, and illudyd was shreuen of
an auncient doctor of diuinite the which was bleat y
ed and whether it was to haue mi counsell in physicke
or no. I passe ouer, but I was shreuen of hym, & after
my absolucion he sayd to me I do maruaile greatly þ
our nation specially our clergy and they, and the card
nalles of compossel they be called cardynalles there þ
whiche be head prestes and there they haue a cardynall
that is called cardinals maioz the great cardynall & he
but a prest and goeth lyke a prest & not lyke the card
nalles of Rome both illude moeke and skorne þ people
to do ydolatry making ignorant people to worshiþ þ
thyng that is not here, we haue not one here nor bone
of saint James for saint James the more and saint
James the lesse saint Barthymew to saint philip saint
simond and Jude, saint barnarde & saint George with
diuerse other saintes Carolus magnus brought the
to Colose pretending to haue had al þ appostles bodies
or bones to be congregated & brought to gether to one
place in saint seuerins church in Colose a cite in agaw
dorke therfore I did go to þ cite & vniuersite of colo

se & there
to see the place of saint James the more & the lesse

there dwelt to know the truth & there it is known bi
olde autentick wryttinges & seales the premises to be
of treuth but thes wordes cannot be beleued of insipie
persons, specially of some englyshe men and skotyshe
men for whan I dyd dwell in the vniuersite of oxford
casually going ouer the brydge into the towne I dyd
mete with .ix. Englyshe and skotyshe parsons goyng
to saint compoell a pylgrymage to saynte James, I
knowing thei pretence aduertysed the to retorne hom
to England saying that I had rather to go .v. tymes
out of England to Rome, & so I had in dede, then once
to go fro Oxliaice to Compoell, sayng also that if I
had ben worthy to be of the kyng of Englands counsil
such persons as wold take such torneys on them with
out his licence, I wold set them by the seete. And that
I had rather that thei shold dye in Englan thow my
industry, then thei to kyll themselves by the way: with
other wordes I had to them of exasperacion. They
not regarding my wordes nor sayinges sayd that they
wolde go forth in thei iourney and wolde dye by the
way rather than to retorne home. I hauing pitte they
should be cast a way poynted them to my hostage and
went to dyspache my busines in þ vniuersite of Oxly
aunce. And after that I went with the in thei iurney
thorow fraunce & so to burdous & byon & than we en
tered into the baryn countres of byskap & castyle wher
we coulde get no meate for money yet with great hon
ger we dyd come to compoell, where we had plentre
of meate and wyne, but in the retorning thorow spain
for all the crasse of whilke that I coulde do thei died
all by eatynge of frutes and drynkyng of water the
whych I dyd euer reframe my selfe. And I assure all þ
worlde that I had rather go .v. times to Rome out of

England than out to be spoiled by water, it is no pain
 but by land it is þ greatest turney that an englyshman
 may go, and whan I returned and did come into Aquitany.
 I byd his the ground for for surrendring thakes
 to god that I was deliuered out of great dangers as
 well from many thetes as frome hunger and cold, & þ
 I was come into a pleisful cuntry, for aquitany hath
 no felow for good wyne & bred, in Flaumene their spech
 is callilion: theyr money is gold and brasse, in gold thei
 haue crownes in brasse they haue freche money, & the
 Emp:ours money.



The. xxxiii. Chapter treath of the
 natural disposicion of the people of
 Bion and of Gascony and of lytle
 britten, and of theyr money,
 and of theyr
 speche.

I was borne in bis ens englysh I was
 if I had be losid I wold not gretli pas

And I was brought vp in gentyl Gascony

For my good wyne I get money

And I was borne in lytle britten

Of al nacions I free englysh men

Whan they be angry lyke bees they do swarme

I be thomp them they haue don me much harme

Al though I lag my hosen & my garment round about

¶

¶

yet it is a damage to pick pendiculus & the
As to byng byon & towne, is commodious but &
countre is pore and barin in & which be many theues
ther is a place callid & byne it is tyete or. l. mple over
ther is nothinge but heth and ther is no place to have
succour with in, vii. or eyght myles & than a man shal
have but a tipling house The women of Byon be dis-
gyled as players in enterludes be with long raiment &
sayd cloke hath hods swed to them and on the topp of
the hod is a thyng like a poding bekyng for ward
Gasconi is a commodious countre for ther is plenty of
wyne bred & corne & other bytells, and good lodgyng
and good chere and gentle people The chiefe towne of
Gascony is a burdiouse, and in & cathedrall Church of
saint Andrews, is & fattest and the grettest payer of Or-
gyns in al crystendom in the whiche Orgins be many
instrumentes and byres as Gians heds and sterres &
which doth moue and wagge with their sawes & eis
as fast as & player playeth. Lytle Brytan is a proper
and a commodious countre of wine corne fysh flesh &
the people be hygh mynded & stobborne. The & iii. coun-
tres speketh frenche & vseth euery thyng as wel in ther
mony & fashions as freche mē doth Rochell & moyle is
prayed in Bryten to be the best townes

The. xxxiii. Chapter treateth of

Normandy & picarde and of

the natural disposicio

of the people and

of ther spech

& mony.

I was borne and brought vp in gentyl Normandy
And I am a man dwelling in pycardy
The border vpon England I wolde we war forder of
For when warre is they maketh vs take the cof
For than we do watche both nyght and day
To prepare ordinaunce to kepe them a way
Yet we wyl be newe fashyons of fraunce

Much lyke to players that is redy to daunce

Normandy is a plesaunt and a comfodious coultre
In the which be many good Cities & townes speecially
Be these which is to say Reme, Can and Seno, with
many other, in Can and Seno is good Canis maed
þ people be after a gentile sort, Normā dy doth pertain
to England & so doth al fraunce by right many wayes
amonge the which I wyl resyte one thyng that yf
fraunce were not England, King henry þ first should
not haue ben crowned kinge of fraunce in Paris he
being in his tunables and a infant, Pycardy is a good
countrey ioyning to Calys, þ countrey is plentyful
of wood wyne & coine, how be it naturally they be ad
uersaries to sales, Bolyn in my mynde is þ best town
of Pycardy.

Here is to be noted that in this matter partrattig
of europ I shew at the beginning of this boke. If a
man wolde go out of england or other landes a nered
to the same shoulde go to Calis and from Calis, I haue
set the cyrcuyse or the circumferens of Europ which
is al chrystendome, and am come to Calis again, wher
fore I wyl speke no more of Europ but only a chap
ter of latyne and than I wyl speke of other countreis
of Asycke and Aya.

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**The xxxv. Chapter treateth of the latyn man and
the Englysh man & where latyn is most vled**

I am a latyn man and do dwel in every place
Wher so I go I dare shew my face
With the Romans and I talon. I haue dwelled longe
I wyl like other nacions for they haue done wronge
In corruptyng my tonge and my realte
Wherfore in other nacions I loue to dwelle and be
And wher I dwelle dayly accept and vled
Regarding not for me where I am abused

A responcion of the englysh man

I am an englysh man latyn welcom to me
In thy colige I am wel sped & neuer was in thy colitre
For

For thou arte indyfferent here and in every place
If a man wyl study and lerne the booke a pace
wherfore bit wylt thee & me we wyl haue the affectio
That vnlerned men may know parte of our iusticio

Englyshe, and some latyne both folowe

Helth be to thee now and euer

Salus tibi nunc et enim

I thanke thee hartly, and thou art welcome

Immortalem habeo tibi gratiam & gratissime aduenisti

What countrey man art thou

Cuius es

I was borne in England and brought up at Oxforde

Natus eram in Anglia et educatus oxoni

Dost not thou know me

Noscis ne me

I know thee not

Minime te nosco

What is thy name

Cuius nominis es

My name is Andrew borde

Andreas parforatus est meum nomen

How haue you faced many a day

Qua valitudine fuisti longo iam tempore

I haue sayd very wel thanknes be to god

Optime me habui gratiarum acciones fuit deo

I am very glad of it

Plurimum gaudia inde

Whither dost thou go now

Quous tendis modo

I go to tower london

Verius londinum iustro

What hast thou to do ther

Quid illic tibi negotiell

I shal ease my mydd ther

Animo meo morem genero illis

Helth be to you all

Salus sit omnibus

Thou art welcome

Salutate aduicem & dices

Salutate aduicem & dices

Salutate

I thanke you *Habe vobis gratias*
 Hostes how do you fare *Hospice ut tecum est*
 I have fared wel, yf you have bene well
 Multa melius me habeo si bene vale
 Howes have you good meate
 Hospita est ne hic cibus tantus
 ye I have many good dyshes of meate
 Etiam tanta multa que sunt mihi fercula
 Geve me drynke and also bread
 Potum da mihi Insuper et panem
 I drynke to you all *propino vobis omnibus*
 Much good do it you *prosit vobis*
 Farewell & god be w you al *vale tore et de vobis cu*
 God might *optata requies*
 Farewell & let them go y wolde any styfe betwixt us
 Vale et valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt

¶ The .xxxvi. chapter treateth of
 the Moors whych do
 dwel in barbery.

I am a blake Moze borne in Barbary
 Chyften men for money oft both me bre
 yf I be bychastend, marchauntes do not care
 They by me in markets be I neuer to bate
 yet wyll I be a good dylygent slave
 Al though I do stand in sted of a knave
 I dogather fygges and with some I whype my tayle
 To be angry wyth me what shal it a wayle
 Barbary is a great cōtrei and plentiful of scute
 wine & corne. The inhabitours be called y Mozes, they
 be white mozes and black mozes they be Infydels &
 bychastened. There be manye Mozes brought into
 chyllen

christen dom, in to great tytes & to wher, to be sold and
christen men do by them & they will be diligent and will
do al maner of seruice but they be set most comonly to
vile things, they be called slaves & they do gather grapes
and pygges and with some of the pygges they will whip
ther faple & put them in the scaple, they haue gret lep-
pes, and nottyd heare is blacke and curled ther skin
is soft and there is nothing white but their teth and
white of the eye, whan a marchaunt or any other man
do by them they be not al of one pryce for some be bet-
ter cheepe ther some, they be sold after as they can
werke and do there busines whan they to dye they be
cast in to the water or on a dounge byll that dogges ad-
pyes and crows may eate them except som of them
be christened they be buried, they do kepe muche of
Sacomites lawe as the turkes do, they haue now a
gret captyn called Barbate rouse whiche is a grete
warrier they doth harme diuers times to the Janues
& to prouynce and langwadocke and other countres
do border on them & for they will come ouer the stray-
tes & stele pygges and geise and other things.

Who so will speke any morryshe, Englyshe
and morrysh both tolow.

One. two. thre. four. fyue. syt. seven.

waba. attennini. talace. orba. camata. sette. laba

eyght. nyne. ten. alyp. twelue. thertene.

camene. tella. atthera. habatthe. atanallthe. telatamthe.

fortene. syuetene. sytene. seuentee.

arbatatthe. camatatthe. setatatthe. labatatthe.

eyghtene. nyntene. twente. one and tentyr. eo.

tematatthe. tyllatatthe. ellbert. wahadwellbert. et.

Good morrow

Beue me some bread and mythe and chese.

Inferme gobble debenduben
 Geue me myne, water flesh, fysh and egges
 Myne nebet, moy laghe, semch bepet
 Much good haif you shall deliuer sabagh
 you be welcome myne hababach
 I thanke you Ecthar lake heracke
 Good nyght Be salhyr.



The xxxvii. Chapter treateth of the natural dispo-
sition of the Turkes and of Turkey and of
theyr money and theyr wech.

I am a turke and machampes law do kepe
 I depoll for my pray when other be a slepe
 My law willich me no harmes flesh to eate
 It shal not greatly soke for I haue other meate
 In blyng my tyme I am not varyable
 For of prynces I am not mutable

In turky be many regions & prouinces for a great
 Turke which is an Emppoure hard besyd hye owne

possessions conquerd the farlonge lande, and hath ob-
tained the Sophyes land, and the yland of the roodes
with many other petynces hauing it in pefable posses-
sion, he doth conquere and subdue as wel by polyce as
getynges, as by his fetters of ware, in Turkeys chepe
of vittyls, & plenty of wine & corne. The Turkes hath
a law called Macomites law. And the booke that ther
lawe is wrytten in is called the Alkaron Macomyt a
false felow made it, he seduced þ people vnder this ma-
ner, he did bryng by a doue and would put .ii. oz thre pe-
sen in his eare, & he would euery day come to his eare
and eate the peason, and then the people would thinke
the holy good, or an Angel did come & teache him what
the people should do. And then he made his booke and
blyd to feede a tame Camel in his lappe & euery daie
he would feede þ Camel, þ which he taught to set down
on his knees, when he did eate his meate. And whan he
had broken þ Camel to this vslage he monished þ peo-
ple saying, that God wolde sende thē a law wrytten in
a booke, and to whome soeuer þ booke was brought
vnto he should be the prophit of god, & conductor of þ
people. Thē Macomit did poynt a day. And did conu-
cate þ people together at a place wher he was vnto to
feede a camel by the which place was a great wood or
wyldernes full of wyld beasts. The aforesaid day ap-
poynted yety in þ morninge Macomit sent one of his
seruautes to þ wood with the camel bindig the booke
a boute þ Camels necke, þ which he had made before
chargig his seruaunte that whan al the people was
gathered about him to heare him make an exortaciō
þ he should let þ Camell go, and þ he shoulde preyely
thorow the wood get him selfe home, Macomite & the
people being gathered together at the aforesaid place

R.1.

appointed

appoynted and making on exortacion of þ people had
 his face to the wood to loke whan the camel wolde cōe
 and spyeng the camel he did synnys his exortacion and
 did couet of the prase of the people, stonde befor the
 people the Camel seing his maister did come to him &
 kneeled downe to haue eaten hys prouender, and Ga
 comith sayd: this Camell hath brought our law that
 we must keepe to me, & tooke of the boke from the Ca
 mels necke & dyd reede it to þ people, the whyche they
 dyd & doth take it for a law. And they do take Ma
 mite for a prophit bi this eueri man mai perceyue ma
 ny subtyll and crafty castes be played in certeyn regions
 long tōcherle at thys time, as it appered bi the mayd
 of Kent & other. The money the whiche is in Turkye
 is Golde and Siluer and Brasse, ther be so many cōp
 nes þ it war long to reherce in brasse, they haue Cor
 neys. In siluer they haue Aspers and Souldes. & ther
 besom Souldes that be brasse þ. v. is worthe an Eng
 lish peni. In gold they haue saraffes, & saraf is wourth
 an English croune. In Turke is vled diuers speches
 and langweges, some doth speke Greeke, & som doth
 speake corrupt Caldi, and som doth speke Moyske
 speche, wherfor I do now shewe but litle of Turke
 speche the whych doth folow.
 One. two. three. four. fyue. syr. seuen. eyght. nyne.
 dix. equi. dg. doit. ber. alti. zedi. saquis. dogus.
 tenne. aleupne. twelue. thirten. fouertene. fyftene.
 on. onbir. on equi. on dg. on doit. on bers
 sirtene. seuyntene, ayghtene. nyntene. twenty.
 on. alti. on zedi. on saquis. on. do guc. on ygrimi.
 One. and twenty. two. and twenty. thre. and twenty.
 ygrimi big. ygrimi elqui. ygrim dg. &c.
 Bellahap.



**The. xxxviii. Chapter treateth of
Egypt, and of theyr mony
and of theyr
speche.**

Egypt is a countrey ioyned to Turpe
The countrey is plentyfull of wine, corne and honny
There be many great wyldernes, in the which be many
great wyld beasts. In þ which wyldernes liuid many
holy fathers, as it apperith in vitas patrū. The people
of the countrey be swarte and both go disguised in theyr ap
parel contrary to other nations, they be lyght fygured
and vse pyking they haue litle maner, and euyl logging
yet they be pleasant dancers. There be few or none of
the Egipcians þ doth dwel in Egypt for Egypt is repleted
now wth infidel alpons. There mony is brasse and golde
yf there be any man þ wyl learne parte of theyr speche
Englyshe and Egypt speche foloweth.

Good morow
Lach itur ydyues
How farre is it to the next towne
Later myla barforas

Yow be welcome to the towne	Maylla ves barforas
Wyl you drynke some wine	Mole pislauena
I wyl go with you	A dauatola
Sit you do wne and drynke	Hyste len pee
Drinke drynke for godsake	pepe denelasse
Mayde geue me bread and wyne	
Achae da manor la deue	
Geue me steshe	Da mai masse
Mayde come hyther harke a worde	
Achae a wordes fustle	
Geue me aples and peeres	Da mai paba la ambrell
Much good do it you	Iche misto
Good nyght	Lachira tut



The .xxxix. Chapter treateth of
the naturall disposition of Iues,
and of Iurye of theyr mony
and of theyr
speche.

I am an hebreyon, some call me a Iew
To Iesu Chryst I was neuer trew
I would kepe Moyses olde lawe
I feare at length I shall proue a dawe
Many thynges of moyses lawes do I not keepe
I beleue not the prophetes, I lye to longe a sleepe.

Jury is called þe lande of Jude, it is a noble countree of
ryches, plenty of wine & Corne, Olyuees, ponegarnar-
des, Myke & Hony, figges and Raylions, & all other
frutes, ther be great trees of Cipres, palme trees & Ce-
ders, þe chief towne Jury is of Jerusalem whiche was
anoble citie but now it is destroyed & there doth neuer
a Jew dwell in at Jury, for it was prophesied to them bi
theyr lawe, that yf they would not beleue in Messias
whiche is chryst, they should be expelled out of their coun-
trei & so they were, & theyr citie destroyed by Vaspasius
and Tytus, and the Jewes do dwell amonge christian
people in diuers cities & townes, as in Rome, Naples
Venis, & diuerce other places, and for as much as our
Lorde did suffer death at Jerusalem. And that ther is
a great confluence of pilgrimes to the holy Sepulchre &
to many holy places I wyl witte sum what that I doo
know and haue sene in þe place. who so ever that dothe
pretende to go to Jerusalem, let him prepare him selfe
to set forth of England after Eiler. vii. or. viii. dayes, &
let him take his way to London to make his banke or
exchange of his mony with som marchaunt to be paid
at Venis, & than let him go or ride to Douer or Sand
whiche to take shipping to Calis, from Calis let him go
to Graueling to Rupoorth, to Burges, to Anwarbe. to
Mastreyt, to Aco, to Buring to Colyn, to Boune, to co-
ualence, to menle, to wormes, to Spyrre, to Gyrping
to Bessyng to menmarng, to Kempton, to the. vii. Ric-
kes, to Trent to Venis. whan you be there you must
make your bargaine with the patron of the Galy that
you shal go with all for your meates & drinke & other
coses, you must bye a bed to haue into the Galy, you
must bye a bigge chesse with a locke & a keye to kepe in
wyne and water and spices & other necessary thinges

one corpes chylly daye you shalbe houselled and within
 two or three dayes you shall take your shyping, and
 you shal come to many fayrer portes, as Candy, & Ro-
 des, and byuers other longe to wyte, than when you
 come to porte Jasse, you shal go a foote to Ierusalem
 except you be sicke, for at port Jasse you enter in to &
 holl land, when iou com to Ierusalem the fraters which
 be called cordaline they be of safet fradices other thei
 will receaue you with deuocion, & brynge you to the se-
 pulcre, the holy sepulcre is wythin & church, and so is
 & mount of Caluery where Iesu Chryst did suffer his
 passion. & church is roide like a temple, it is more
 larger then any temple that I haue sene amonges &
 Iurs. The sepulcre is grated roide about with yrone
 that no man shal grate or pryke out any stones. The se-
 pulcre is lyke a lytle house & which by masys was dig-
 gyd out of a roche of stone. There maye stonde wythin
 the sepulcre a. x. or a. xii. parsons, but few or none doth
 go in to & sepulcre, except thei be singulerly beloued &
 than they go in by night with great feare & reuerence
 and forasmuch as therbe many that hath writte of the
 holy lande of the saycons & of & Iurney or way I doo
 passe ouer to speake forther of this matter, wherfore
 yf any man wyl learne to speake some hebreu English
 and hebreu foloweth.

One. two. thre. fouer. fyue. syx.
 Aleph. beth. gymel. daleth. he. dauit
 seuyn. eyght. nyne. tenne. aleuyn.
 zain. beth. teth. Iod. Iod. aleph
 twelue. thertene. fouertene. fyftene. sixtene
 Iod beth. Iod gymel. Iod daleth. Iod he. Iod dauit
 seuentene. eyghtene. mintene. twenty. therty
 Iod zain. Iod beth. Iod teth. Chaplamed
 forty. fyfty. sixte. seyynte. eyghte. nynte. a hundred

men. vn sameſh. ami. pee phe. zade.

The Hebrew the whych the Iues, doth ſpeak now
theſe dayes doth alter from y trew hebrew tongue ex
cept y Iues be clarkes, as barbarouſe latin doth alter
from trew latins as I haue knowen the trueth whā y
I dyd dwel amonges them as it ſhal appere to them y
doth vnderſtande the tounge oꝝ ſpeeche folowynge.

God ſeede, god ſpeed ſyꝝ

Hosca hoſca adonai

you be welcome maſter

Baroh haba rabbi.

This aforeſayde hebrew is corrupt and not good he
brew, but thys hebrew that foloweth is perſyt.

you be welcome ſyꝝ

Eth boꝛachah adonai

Oꝝ els you may ſay

Im boꝛachah adonai

wenche oꝝ gyꝛle geue me meate Alma ten liſ ſchaar

Mayde geue me drynke

Bechela ten liſ maſhek

Woman geue me bread

Rekua ten liſ hallechem

Woman geue me egges

Iſcha ten liſ baet ſim

Man geue me wyne

Iſch ten liſ ſatim

Maſter geue me fleſh

Rauf ten liſ baſar

Geue me fyſhe

Ten liſ daga

Fare wel wyſe

Schaſom lecha neketa

God nyght ſyꝝ

Tailab tof adonai

God be with you maſter

Leſchalom rauf

Jeſus of nazareth kyng of Iues. The ſon of god haue
mercy on me. Amen

Jeſuch naztoꝝ melech Iuedim. Ben elohim content,
Amen.

Printed at London in Lothbury ouer agaynſt
Saint Margarytes church by me
Wylliam Copland.